

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

VOL. LXIX. No. 2

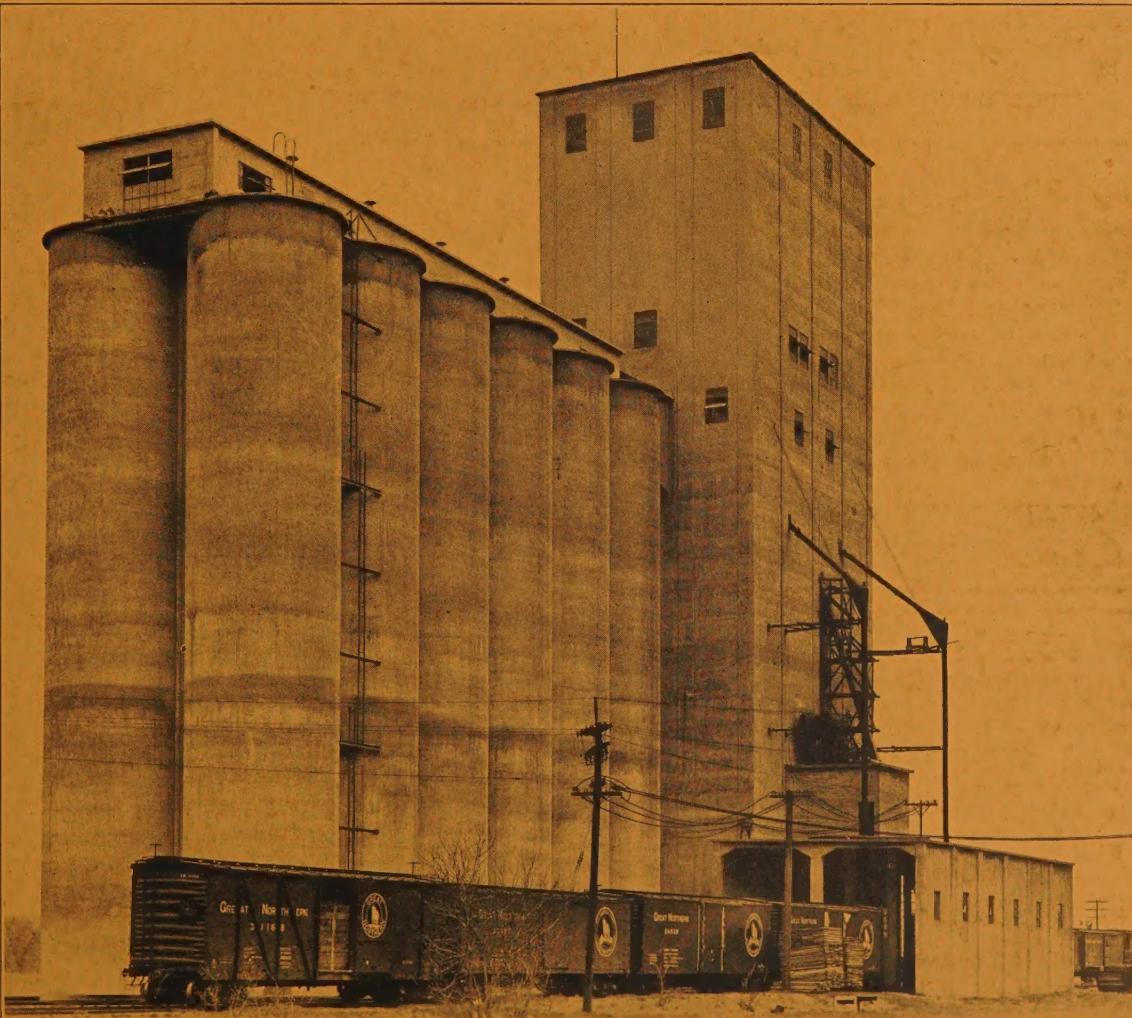
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., July 27, 1932. Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

A Merger of *Grain Dealers Journal*, *American Elevator & Grain Trade*, *Grain World* and *Price Current-Grain Reporter*.

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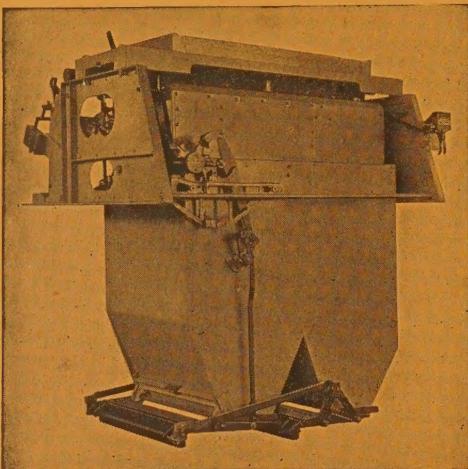
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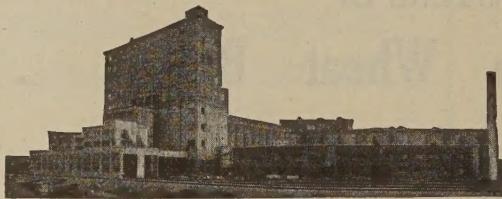
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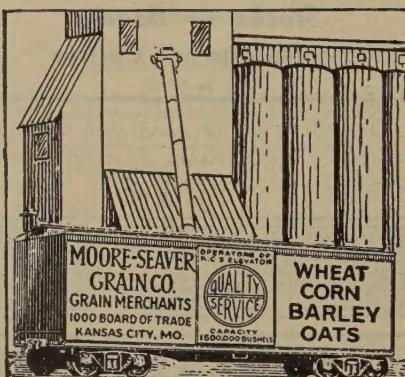
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a sample copy of which will be sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Have You
Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish
To Buy Seed?

See our “Seeds For Sale—
Wanted” Department
This Number.

Interfering as Usual



With apologies to the *Polk County Leader*, Crookston, Minn.

1902 MARCH — APRIL — MAY 1932
Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE
 Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain
 Elevators and other Mercantile Property
 Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm
 E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

Chicago, Ill.

332 So. La Salle St.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
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{ Ball	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Puller	Power Motors
Car Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Truck
Conveying Machinery	Scales { Hopper
Distributor	Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarfing Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	Steel or Zinc
{ Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE

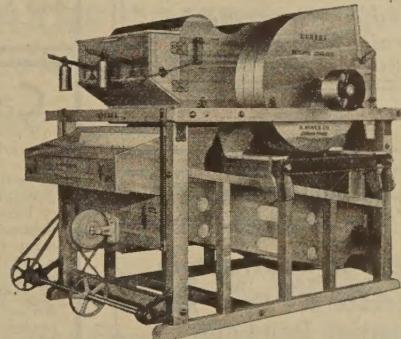
is

SOUND INSURANCE

Net Cash Surplus Dec. 31, 1931
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill. \$1,194,444.52
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo. 429,152.17
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich. 1,461,599.84
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa 1,204,817.53
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa. 852,755.09
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas 658,593.91
Pennsylvania Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1,527,424.55
Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co., Van Wert, Ohio 103,925.04
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1,390,000.00
Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Illinois 2,424,878.69

ASSOCIATION of MILL AND ELEVATOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
 230 East Ohio Street
 CHICAGO



**Eureka
Standardized Separator**
 equipped with the
famous Buhler Drive

If your old separator needs overhauling, substitute a Buhler Patent Drive for the present eccentric rig. You'll then have a machine decidedly better than a new one and at a big, big saving. Smoother running, larger capacity and much closer, more precise sieve separations.

Write for Catalogue GD125

S. HOWES CO., INC.
 Silver Creek, N. Y.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

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Industrial Engineering & Construction Co.

Contracting Engineers

2730 Grove Street

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Grain Elevators

Flour Mills

Cold Storage Plants

Feed Plants

Warehouses

Industrial Buildings

NOW IS THE TIME

to build or overhaul your elevator. Costs of labor and material were never lower.

Let us quote on your work.

Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

HOGENSON

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Wood or Concrete

Grain Elevators

Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
Industrial Buildings

Flour Mills - Cement Plants
Coal Pockets

ZELENY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Car Order Blanks

To insure the prompt furnishing of cars by railroad a written requisition should be made for each car and carbon copy kept as evidence in case of controversy over damages caused by carrier's delay.

These blanks are put up in books of 50 originals of blue bond paper, machine perforated so they will tear out easily, and 50 manila duplicates. Well bound with heavy pressboard, hinged cover and supplied with two sheets of carbon. Size, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Order Form 222 CO. Single Copy, 75¢; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 8 ounces.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNGLOVE ENGINEERING CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,

Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
Elevators and Feed Mills.

Modern Grain Handling Machinery

Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of

GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is
designed and built to fit the individual
needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

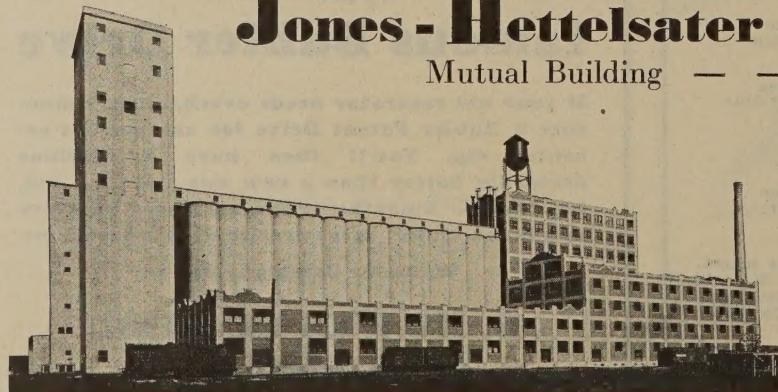
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers
Minneapolis, Minn. Contractors
Duluth, Minn. Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

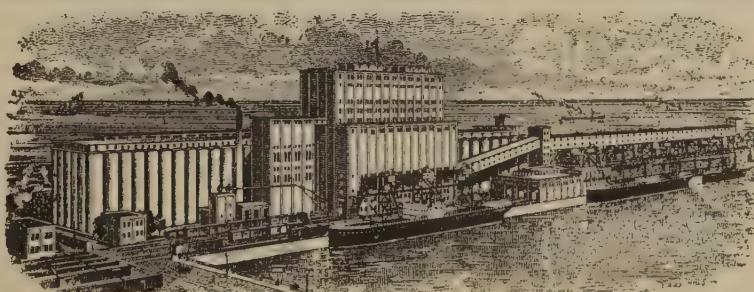


This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
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FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in all other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, while with all other overhead dumps, the vehicle strikes the overhead carriage, which in the average driveway will not give sufficient slope for the proper dumping, and which is not only objectionable but reduces speed and adds unnecessary work for the operator.

We furnish either wheel hooks or rack as may be desired.

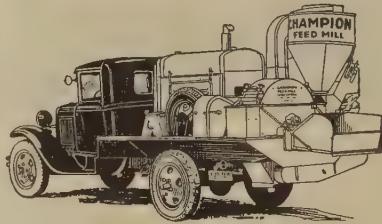
For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed Dealer supports, because it supports the Grain and Feed Dealer.



MORE CONVENIENT, MORE EFFICIENT—The NEW "CHAMPION!"

Investigate and you will buy the latest improved CHAMPION PORTABLE FEED MILL with its low feed table, direct connected engine, low center of gravity, ruggedness yet light weight. It will build business and create extra profits for you.

Two Sizes—45 and 75 H.P. at New Low Prices
Write Champion Portable Mill Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred, or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod band, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS
Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 ¾x12 ¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Five elevators for sale, with lumber, coal and sidelines; will sell one or all. Low price for quick sale to close estate. Big crop. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Company, Sycamore, Ill.

INDIANA—On account of ill-health have concluded to sell our Camden elevator; modern up-to-date equipment for feed grinding and handling grain; right price; easy terms. Urmston Elevators, Inc., Anderson, Ind.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA Elevator for sale; small elevator in good condition, new equipment, located at Sturgis, S. D., in heart of largest grain producing section of the Black Hills. Showed a good profit with \$45,000 total sales last year. Big crop coming on and should show a nice profit this coming year. McMahon Company, Rapid City, South Dakota.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

TEXAS—Oldest established grain concern in Texas for sale due to settling an estate. Bulk storage approximately 100,000 bus.; flat storage about 200,000 bus.; good town; splendid railway service and transit privileges. Also other business properties in Waco. Will consider trading for land in Panhandle of Texas. Address Early Grain & Seed Co., Waco, Tex., or Allen Early, Executor, Eugene Early Estate, Amarillo, Tex.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

Will sell our elevators—quick for cash—no trades—both in good locations.

Pierceton, Ind.—on Penna. R. R. House in good condition—coal and feed.

Auburn, Ind.—on Penna. R. R. House in good condition—feed.

Write Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., 912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—A BARGAIN. Elevator, grain produce and feed; three railroads; 25 miles from Lincoln, Neb.; population 2,800. Address John O. Herrold Grain Co., Seward, Neb.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; best condition; truck dump; automatic scale; manlift; only elevator at station; nice 6-room bungalow and 5 lots for cow, hogs and chickens; chance to make \$8,000 annually. For price write 69P4, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO—16,000 bu. elevator and 4,000 bu. bean house for sale; on C.B.&Q.; good grain and bean territory; Fairbanks ball bearing scales and 15-h.p. engine; Winters dump; no competition; good coal business; four car coal shed; built eight years. Address 68M10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

SOUTH DAKOTA—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale, on Milwaukee Ry. in southeastern S. D. Equipped with new 15-ton Howe truck scale, Strong-Scott air dump, manlift, grain cleaner, feed warehouse built adjoining and also 10x10x40 ft. corncrib. Property must be sold at once. Lars Olson Elvtr. Co., Gayville, S. D.

WESTERN OKLA.—7,500 bus. iron-clad studded elevator and 2-car warehouse for sale; deeded land; R. I. Ry., 120 mi. east of Amarillo, Tex.; electric power, 3 motors, 10-h.p. gas engine, 10-ton scale, Richardson shipping scale, cleaner, truck dump, hammer mill, also dwelling, 5 lots; good town, 2,300 pop., only elevator. C. S. Borin, Trustee, Erick, Okla.

MALT PLANT AND ELEVATOR

COLORADO MALT PLANT & ELEVATOR for sale. Capacity 125,000 bus. Fully equipped, ready to operate. Side tracks, kilns, steeping tanks, conveyors, steam heated. Light wines and beers a certainty. Good grain territory. Ready markets. Unusual profits and opportunity for farsighted business man. Colorado Malt & Barley Co., Longmont, Colorado.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

WANT TO LEASE Elevator in Central or Western Ohio. Write L. J. Dill Co., Columbus, Ohio.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

WE BUY AND SELL Elevators, Feed and Flour Mill Plants or Unit Machines. H. C. Davis Mill Machinery, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

KANSAS—Elevator and feed mill for sale; priced for quick sale. Address 68L1, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH for sale, in good condition. Will sell for \$9.00 prepaid, cash with order. F. J. Aikenhead, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight "Special".)

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

SITUATION WANTED

FEED MAN wants responsible job; \$50 month; university graduate, business course; 3 years' experience; now employed in feed store. Isaac Moore, Route 2, Boswell, Indiana.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER for grain and all side-lines including implements desires position; can keep books; 20 yrs. exper.; best of refs. Write 69N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager, foreman or second man in elevator; 15 yrs. exper. in grain, feed, coal and all sidelines. Will go anywhere; available at once. W. A. Linkhart, Lees Creek, O.

WANT POSITION managing elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; both coal and feed sidelines; 8 yrs. in traffic dept. with Penna. R. R.; commission working basis preferred; satisfactory refs. Write 69P3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of elevator, three years experience in grain and its sidelines. Experience in bookkeeping, collecting and selling. References. Address 68M6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets $3 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.50.

Triplinating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$2.00.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

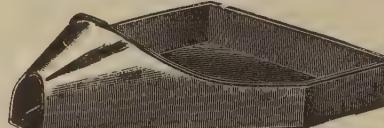
SCALES FOR SALE

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

ENGINES WANTED

50 OR 60-H.P. USED OIL Engine Wanted. State make, price and particulars. Nobbe Elevator Co., Harvel, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00
at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65
at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Receiving Books
For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 121. Price \$3.00. Weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price, \$1.55. Weight $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 8 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12×12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

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JACOBSON HAMMER Mill for sale, practically new; 20-h.p. motor; direct drive. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. SAVE MONEY. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A REAL BARGAIN—1,000 to 1,500 bus. per hour tri-cleaner for sale for cleaning wheat, oats and corn; equipped with 2-h.p. motor; ready to run; excellent condition. Joseph Janousek, Ellsworth, Kansas.

3-IN-1 EUREKA FEED Mixer for sale, No. 369X; capacity 1 ton; also a No. O Corn Cutter and Grader; a 20" Bauer single disc belt driven attrition mill; and a Boggs Potato Sorter. Will sell at very reasonable price. 69N12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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2 Clark Power Shovels; Carter Disc Separator; Magnetic Pulleys; 1 Boss Carloader; Car Pulley; $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5-bu. Automatic Scales; Exact Weight, Hopper and Platform Scales; $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixers; 1-60' Humphrey Elevator; No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Several other cleaners; Corn Crackers and Graders; Corn Meal Bolter; Corn Shellers; Cob Crushers; Hammer and Attrition Mills; Corn Cutters; Elevators all sizes; Bag Fillers; Bag Cleaners; 25-h.p. Oil Engine; Motors; 2 and 3 pr. High Rolls; Spiral Steel Conveyor; Jay Bee Hammer Mill; Handers and Shaftings; Pulleys. Everything for the Elevator and Feed Mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Michigan.

MACHINES WANTED

BLENDING & SACKING Unit Wanted, cap. 5 to 25 lbs. Horner El. & M. Co., Inc., Lawrenceville, Ill.

ONE PORTABLE GRINDING Outfit with or without truck wanted; price must be right. Swanson-Anderson Co., Oakland, Neb.

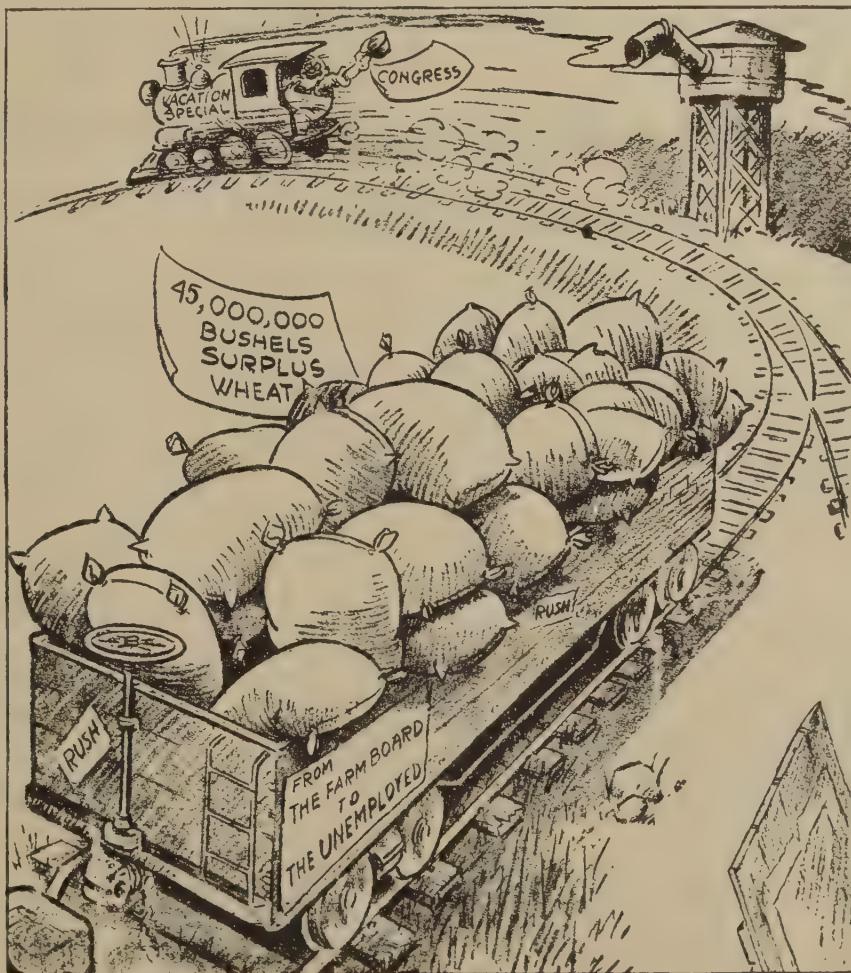
WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

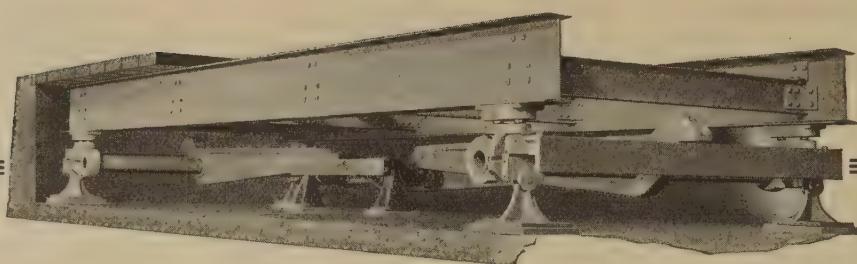
A GOOD USED 12" CONVEYOR Belt Wanted, complete with cups, 165' in length. Must be in good condition. Victoria Farmers Elevator Company, Victoria, Ill., A. E. Saline, mgr.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

Relieving the Poor Farm Board



From Akron, O., Times.
Three years ago Congress gave the Farm Board \$500,000,000 to relieve the Farmer. Last week it appropriated \$40,000,000 more to relieve the Farm Board. Next!



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Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½ x 13¾ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¾ x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 280. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½ x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½ x 13¾ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½ x 15¾ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

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Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½ x 12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½ x 16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½ x 15¾ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½ x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 27, 1932

WAS the Farmers National extravagant when it paid three barrels of wine for a share of stock? And this in a prohibition land.

FEED GRINDING improvements are now being made by country elevator operators in increasing volume, showing greater faith in the future of the balanced ration.

LARGER RECEIVING sinks, larger scales and larger legs now being installed at many country elevators reflect the increasing movement of grain to market in larger and larger trucks.

INDIANA dealers need have no fear of House Bill 672, making it a misdemeanor to buy corn at less than 50 cents per bushel, as if enacted into law it will be speedily declared unconstitutional.

SAD NEWS comes from Dodge City, Kan., to the effect that \$6,000 worth of Farm Board wheat stored in the terminal elevator at that point is to be sold for taxes. Evidently the county officials do not recognize the Farm Board's immunity from taxes. Too bad! Too bad!

FIRE STARTING in cupolas of elevators are of such frequency as to dictate the exercise of greater vigilance on the part of operators in watching all head bearings and lubricating same frequently on busy days.

THE FARMERS HOLIDAY beginning in Iowa Aug. 1, during which no products are to be marketed, in an effort to raise prices, will simply afford other states an opportunity to dispose of their crops at better prices.

THE REBUILDING of many grain elevators and feed mills noticed in recent numbers of the Journal proves conclusively that most grain dealers have not lost faith in the future of the business regardless of political interference.

THIEVES continue to take advantage of the deserted elevator during Sunday services and help themselves to all portable property which has any commercial value. It behooves every elevator operator to lock all doors and windows more securely.

WINDSTORM insurance is inexpensive and since damage can not be guarded against it is peculiarly subject to insurance, which covers the numerous small losses that never get into print, as well as the tornadoes from which there is no immunity.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR men who find it necessary to install new scales seldom buy a scale which cannot be safely used to weigh the largest truck with a heavy load, whereby they increase the accuracy of their weighing facilities and safeguard their bank account.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Farm Board has been losing the taxpayers' money at the exasperating rate of one thousand dollars per minute our timid Congress has seen fit to permit it to continue. How long will the taxpayers tolerate this destructive extravagance?

HOLDING WHEAT for \$1.00 a bushel as agreed by farmers from eleven different counties meeting at Minot, N. D., last week is impractical and hopeless. Wheat growers are seldom in position to hold for any stipulated price. Necessity urges them to produce more and more and necessity will dictate when they will sell at the market. Few are in a position to abide by contracts to hold for any stipulated price. Such agreements help no one.

GRAIN BUYERS who permit themselves to be deeply disturbed by the movement of grain to a competitor's elevator have never yet been known to increase permanently their own business by overbidding the market. They cannot sell grain of the same grade at any higher price than their competitors. They know this and yet in the face of this fact many of them start bidding for a new crop without any chance of a profit and the larger the volume of grain purchased the larger their losses. Why sane men with money invested in elevator facilities will continue to indulge in cut-throat methods year after year when they know they are simply paving the road to the poorhouse for themselves and their dependents, it is hard to understand. Volume never profits any business institution unless a safe profit is realized from handling the volume.

NORTH DAKOTA'S decisive defeat of the 5-year moratorium on farm mortgages is gratifying to investors and will redound to the benefit of borrowers, tho the proposal to outlaw crop mortgages gained too many supporters.

LOCAL MEETINGS of country grain buyers have done much to wipe out bitter resentment and hatred and these social gatherings have been the means of establishing cordial relations among men who have long been recognized as having established claims to direct representation of Old Nick.

THE CANADIAN Wheat Pool, which helped the Federal Farm Board to win the bitter resentment of European wheat buyers, still owes the banks around \$25,000,000, while up to the present time the Federal Farm Board has succeeded in getting only the paltry sum of \$553,000,000. Pikers!

COAL trucked direct from mines is offering such severe competition to retail dealers that the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers' Ass'n has taken up the matter of getting lower rates by rail and has sent out a questionnaire to dealers on the volume of truck and rail shipments into their towns as a basis of fact on which the railroads can act.

YOUR BLANK CHECK book should be kept under lock and key. By leaving it out on the desk, exposed to wandering callers, you encourage the issuance of forged checks that is sure to make you a world of trouble. A private office helps to protect the records and the books of the owner, while the open office invites meddling by occasional visitors during the absence of the owner.

THE LAST three years of the government's bewildering attempts to relieve the farmers have served to intensify farmers trouble and the entire country has suffered with the producer. The public at large has suffered so much from political interference with markets for farm products, that few have sufficient tax paying power left to satisfy the demand of the bureaucrats. Hence a halt must soon be called to the activities of the various boards and commissions now depressing the farmers' markets. While the prevailing prices are such as to discourage the early marketing of farm products, the grain dealer knows full well that when the politicians take their tentacles off the market, prices will advance and the farmer will move his grain to market.

THE LARGE stocks of Farm Board wheat in many of the terminals is so congesting the storage facilities available off grade shipments of new wheat must suffer a heavy discount because special bins cannot be spared for the accommodation of odd lots. Until the Farm Board with its blundering practices and its large stock of wheat ceases to be a market incubus the farmers will continue to suffer the depressing influence of the large stocks which it stubbornly persists in holding. When the farmers come to a true realization of the many things they have suffered at the hands of these blundering "relievers" they will demand the instant retirement of all governmental activities in the marketing of agricultural products.

Stopping the Game Unless Permitted to Ignore the Rules

If the American public was ever in need of additional proof of the incompetency of the racketeers claiming to be working for relief of the American farmer, they surely have it in the latest threat of the autocratic triumvirate sitting in Washington.

The Farm Board having failed in its short sighted attempt to coerce all the farmers' elevators of the land to merge their corporate existence in the Farm Board's offspring and peacefully submit to its dictates in the marketing of members' grain, it now seeks to drive private enterprise out of the public markets by monopolizing those markets and gaining sufficient influence to dominate the trade.

Membership in the Board of Trade has not been denied employees of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, but membership in the Clearing House Ass'n has been denied them, because that corporation refused the Clearing House Committee the privilege of examining its books that they might learn of its financial responsibility. In order to get around the rules governing its admission to membership in the Clearing House, the Grain Corporation cunningly bought an old established firm of known responsibility who had long vouched for its employees who were members. The "Farmers" National Grain Corporation having refused to permit its books to be examined, the Clearing House Ass'n under its rules had no right to permit its employees to continue to enjoy the privilege of membership.

Chairman Stone, after indulging in dire threats against the Board of Trade unless it would require the Clearing House Ass'n to make an exception of the applications for membership of Farm Board minions and override the rules, the triumvirate of Washington has ignored the rights of the producers and consumers to an open, free and untrammeled market by ordering the closing of the Chicago Board of Trade unless, within 15 days, it sees fit to bow its head in cowardly submission to the unreasonable, unfair and autocratic dictates of an administrative body.

Fortunately for American producers, the Constitution gives the courts exclusive power to dictate the rights of American citizens and the bulldozing bureaucrats will, no doubt, be forgotten before the final decision is rendered. It is to be regretted that the rights and interests of so many of our citizens should be violated by pig-headed bureaucrats who seem to be obsessed with the conviction that our Constitution has been displaced by a dictatorship.

While the politicians who have been striving for the past three years to dominate the markets for agricultural products may have started out with the idea that they could help the farmer, they should be convinced by this time that their blundering tactics have done more to depress the interests of American farmers than all other factors combined.

This latest move of the political hierarchy, like many other impractical acts of the Farm Board and the Secretary of Agriculture, helps to drive traders out of the market, at great cost to the producer and the discredit of the bureaucrats. Any act of Government which

drives buyers out of the farmer's market, depresses prices and helps to destroy the farmer's buying power, to the great disadvantage of merchants in all lines of business.

The provisional threat of the Washington triumvirate shows how little knowledge the members of the Commission have of commerce and of the depressing influence of orders directly affecting the vital interest of the producers in whose behalf they are supposed to be acting. While the provisional order may have been prompted solely by political expediency, its ultimate effect is sure to result in sore disappointment to the politicians fathoming the blundering bluff.

Farm Relief Meets Its Waterloo

Deep significance must be attached to the action of the United States Senate in passing and then recalling the Norbeck farm relief bill. This measure would have taxed buyers or processors 42 cents a bushel on wheat, 5 cents a pound on cotton and 2 cents a pound on hogs to accumulate a fund to be paid as a bonus to growers for domestic consumption. If the nation's wheat crop amounted to 1,000,000,000 bus. and the domestic consumption was 800,000,000, each grower who produced 1,000 bus. would be given an adjustment certificate by the Sec'y of Agriculture entitling him to 42 cents per bushel on 800 bus.

So far as known the Sec'y of Agriculture made no objection to this designation of himself as the official Santa Claus, and the bill passed the Senate in quick time July 13.

The passing of this bill came as a fitting climax to the farm relief campaign first made effective in the now discredited Agricultural Marketing Act. It was the top notch of economic folly.

Why did the Senate two days later reconsider the bill by a vote of 30 to 25? Was it because adding 42 cents to the 27 cents now paid the Western grower would have more than doubled the cost of flour? and at a time when the federal government finds it necessary to donate 85,000,000 bus. of wheat for poor relief? Was it because fraud was inevitable in claims by farmers to have produced more bushels than was the fact? Anyone of these reasons should have been sufficient to kill the bill.

A careful analysis of the Senatorial psychology in defeating its own bill points to the conclusion that within two days the Senate found the political reaction unfavorable. The consumers of flour are several times as numerous as the growers of wheat and the November election is not far away.

At last it has dawned on the legislators that it is not longer good politics to legislate in favor of a class at the expense of the public. If this reconsideration of the Norbeck bill should prove to be the precursor of repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and other vicious legislation cumbering the lawbooks, the businessmen of the country will have cause to be thankful that the lawmakers are returning to sanity. If the conviction could only be grounded in the minds of investors that they have nothing more to fear from the federal government, confidence would be restored, the

prices of commodities would rise and prosperity return.

Driving Speculation Into Cash

The decision by the Washington triumvirate that the Chicago Board must admit a concern with but \$76,000 capital to assume millions of liabilities in its clearing house may be a blessing in disguise if it forces the Board of Trade to abandon speculation in futures and transfer trading into cash grain. Simply stated it means that instead of extending delivery over three or more months as at present the speculators would be required to make delivery of the same warehouse certificates after the close of the market each day, just as stock certificates are delivered on sales and purchases made on the exchange after the close.

Warehousemen in the terminal markets would benefit in the premiums that speculators would pay for the loan of the receipts. Outside customers would benefit because the tax would not accrue on their transactions. Likewise the pit traders could afford to scalp the smallest fraction without fear of the 5 cents per \$100 of value tax now assessed.

The change would entail more work for the commission firms, which would be offset by the large volume of business obtainable.

If both systems of trading were in effect at the same time in the pit how long would it be before every trader shifted into the new tax-free system.

Trial by Burocrats

The trial of the Chicago Board of Trade before three cabinet officers is not the first occasion on which bureaucrats have assumed to sit as judges. The Federal Trade Commission's orders have been set aside by the courts many times, the most recent being where the Commission forbade the use of a testimonial because it had been paid for, and forbade several Nashville flour blenders from naming themselves "milling companies."

The Board of Trade trial is most offensive to our sense of justice, for the reason that one of the three judges, the Sec'y of Agriculture, is interested in the enforcement of the Grain Futures Act as a branch of the executive. In all the higher courts several judges sit on each case, and whenever the slightest shadow of interest may appear the interested justice immediately asks to be excused, leaving the entire decision to his colleagues.

Our theory of government divides it into three branches, each independent of the other, the legislative, judicial and executive; but the bureaucrats assume to make the law by promulgating so-called regulations, then sit in judgment on alleged violations, and finally as judges condemn the accused to go out of business.

We are cursed by flexible regulations made at the whim of bureaucrats and interpreted differently by every newly appointed officeholder, when the law should be inflexibly written in the Congress or the state legislature so that each citizen would know positively the limits of his license and liberty without deference to bureaucrats who come to Washington almost barefoot and in a week are elevated to office and tell merchants how to do business.

Grain Men Protest Government in Business

The Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, representing the following exchanges: Buffalo Corn Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, Kansas City Board of Trade, Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange, Omaha Grain Exchange, and St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, filed a brief with the Shannon Com'ite investigating the Federal Farm Board July 25 at Kansas City, declaring:

That the United States government is engaged in business on a gigantic scale in direct competition with its citizens and taxpayers thru the agricultural marketing act and the Federal Farm Board.

That it is competing with private individuals and corporations in every branch of the grain business.

That it has bought and sold grain in large volume and has supplied its subsidiaries with funds from the United States treasury at lower than commercial rates thus equipping them with a devastating weapon of competition against private individuals and firms;

Misnamed Co-operatives—That it has caused to be created a group of corporations which it falsely calls Co-operatives, but which in fact are not Co-operatives and which are neither farmer owned, nor farmer controlled;

That these corporations are mere subterfuges thru which the Federal Farm Board conducts its extensive speculative and other business ventures;

Futile Stabilization—That the Federal Farm Board has wasted vast sums of public money in futile and ill-advised stabilization and other costly socialistic schemes;

That it has advanced millions of dollars to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and its various subsidiaries on security of doubtful value;

That against loans to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation from taxpayers' money that at one time totaled some \$8 million dollars and now exceeds \$16 million dollars, the total actual investment of all of the regionals affiliated with it was only about \$76,000;

That claims of large and unusual profits from such a small capital are based on enormous, virtually unsecured, loans from the Farm Board and the handling at regular rates of commission of the enormous holdings, both cash and futures, of the Grain Stabilization Corporation. These immense commissions really represent actual losses sustained by the taxpayer thru the unwarranted speculative transactions of the Grain Stabilization Corporation;

That it has purchased businesses, facilities and properties at grossly inflated prices, using these facilities and properties to compete with legitimate and necessary private business;

Would Create Monopoly—That it is the deliberate purpose of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidized supporters to create with public money an absolute monopoly in the marketing of grain;

That the arrogant attitude, the artificial price fixing and other acts of the Federal Farm Board have been largely responsible for prohibitive tariffs and other regulations which have destroyed the former foreign markets.

That the Federal Farm Board has introduced no new or practical methods of marketing, but has utilized existing facilities and practices with no saving in cost or improvement in service to the grain producers—on the contrary, it has demoralized normal merchandising practices to the detriment of the farmer and has assessed penalties, membership fees or other charges against producers to force them to patronize its sponsored setups;

False Propaganda—That besides competing directly with the grain business the Farm Board and its setups have persistently and unfairly attacked the integrity and motives of private dealers, placing false interpretations on trade efforts to protect farmers by warning them against the fateful consequences of board policies, and seeking to place responsibility for Farm Board blunders upon the private trades;

That in the face of unprecedented abuse heaped upon private trades by the Farm Board and its vast army of pay rollers, the exchanges and private trades, alone responsible for the great constructive measures evolved out of years of intensive study, have maintained a market for the farmer's produce and continue to offer the only hope for improved conditions if given the right freely to distribute the farmer's grain around the world;

Relief Wheat Twice Paid for—That the taxpayers have been forced to pay twice for some of the wheat acquired by the Farm Board—first, when the original \$500 million was appropriated and again when a second appropriation was required to release to the Red Cross wheat

previously purchased and used as collateral by the Farm Board;

That there can be no permanent improvement in agricultural conditions unless and until the agricultural marketing act is repealed and the Federal Farm Board removed entirely from control or direction over the marketing of grains and other agricultural products and until the government abandons all interference with markets either thru restrictive legislation or unsound price panaceas.

Legislation at Washington

Chairman Stone told a sub-com'ite of the House July 6 that the grain stabilization operations had resulted in a loss of \$144,518,000 and on cotton of \$82,109,000 as of May 31, 1932. What did the Farm Board do with the balance of the half billion dollars entrusted to it?

Reimbursement of the Federal Farm Board for wheat turned over to the Red Cross provoked considerable discussion in the Senate. The original resolution, like the first gift of wheat did not provide for payment to the Board, as the government had already paid for the wheat. Senator King said: I do not think the majority of the members of the Senate understood we were to be called upon further to deplete the treasury by taking \$50,000,000 to pay the debts of the Farm Board. Senator Gore said: This is only another attempt of the Farm Board to bootleg these huge supplies into the market. Why should the government spend \$50,000,000 to take this wheat off the Board's hands at an exorbitant price? he said. The resolution, H. J. Res. 461 as passed by the House July 6 and by the Senate July 16 limits to \$40,000,000 the reimbursement of the Farm Board for wheat and cotton, for the purpose of discharging existing loans. A fair sample of the waste and extravagance tolerated in this gang of farm racketeers.

Hearings on Government in Business

Voluminous data are being accumulated by the Shannon Com'ite of the House of Representatives in hearings being conducted at Kansas City, Mo., beginning July 18 in the Kansas City Athletic Club.

M. W. Borders, pres. of the Kansas City Chapter of the Federation of American Business, presented a list of more than a score of different lines of business into which the government has entered in competition.

R. M. Havens, pres. of the Graphic Arts Organization, told how the government is in the printing, lithographing and binding trades.

Jas. C. Swift, former pres. of the National Live Stock Ass'n, said: The greatest single contributing cause to depression is repression of individual enterprise brought about by this constant invasion of bureaucratic government. Twenty-two federal live stock marketing agencies are operating with exclusive use of the United States treasury.

George S. Hovey, president of the Interstate Cattle Loan Co., said: The government is gradually eliminating all private-conducted loan companies and will eliminate banks in this business. There is no reason for the government to enter cattle banking business. The government is not doing the work efficiently and losses are being spread over the 120,000,000 Americans.

D. B. Tilson, hay dealer, testified the government was engaged in selling hay and introduced a letter from a hay inspector with price schedules. He pointed out that Kansas City was the world's leading hay market and business has dropped from 460,000 carloads valued at \$10,000,000 in 1919 to 10,000 cars last year.

The American Hotel Ass'n presented resolutions against the government operation of restaurants. An analysis of the business of a 600-room hotel in St. Louis recently showed

that on its present percentage of occupancy it must set aside 75c per occupied room per day to pay its annual tax bill. The minimum rate of the hotel is \$3. This means that for every \$3 room sold 25 per cent of the amount received must be set aside to pay taxes.

F. A. Theis, former pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and representatives of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, are scheduled to appear before the com'ite.

Officers Grain Com'ite on Nat'l Affairs

Thos. Y. Wickham, Chicago, chairman, and E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis, vice chairman, are the new officers of the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs.

Other active members on the executive com'ite are E. B. Black, Buffalo Corn Exchange; G. H. Davis, Kansas City Board of Trade; E. F. Rosenbaum and Siebel C. Harris, Chicago Board of Trade, and C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha Grain Exchange.

Washington Commission Rules Against Chicago Board

The Commission of three cabinet members trying the Chicago Board of Trade on charges brot by the Farmers National Grain Corporation that it was being kept out of membership in the Board of Trade Clearing House in violation of the Grain Futures Act decided in favor of the plaintiff July 23.

The Commission found that the Board of Trade made no investigation to determine if the Farmers National was a lawfully conducted co-operative ass'n, and cited testimony to show that the Farmers' National was a lawfully formed co-operative ass'n of producers, was lawfully conducted under standards demanded by the Federal Farm Board, and that its financial responsibility was adequate for admission to the privileges of the clearing house.

The Commission said: There is no way the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, even with its registered membership on the board, can trade in futures on the board except thru another member with clearing privileges, and to make any trade in futures the Farmers' National is required to pay a commission to some clearing member for the use of its name on the board and for clearing the trade. The result is that the Farmers' National is denied one of the essential privileges on the board because it is a corporation. It can not even trade in futures in its own name on the board because it has not the clearing privilege. Partnerships are allowed clearing privileges if two of their partners are members.

Leaving to corporations registered prior to April 2, 1929, full clearing and other privileges and denying such privileges to a cooperative association applying since that date, would have the effect of defeating the purpose of congress.

The Commission's order is as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the designation of the Board of Trade heretofore made by the secretary of agriculture [as a grain futures market] be suspended for a period of sixty days from the date this order shall become effective. This order shall not become effective until the expiration of fifteen days from its date.

The Commission hereby reserves jurisdiction to entertain an application for mitigation of the penalty herein imposed, upon notice of all parties and after proper hearing and upon a showing that the Board of Trade has receded from its position with respect to the petitioner.

President Carey of the Board of Trade states that an appeal will be taken, as provided in the Grain Futures Act, to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. There is some prospect of obtaining a reversal, the Commission in its ruling admitting that:

A number of cases of law arise. The Commission is of the opinion that where these questions are debatable doubts should be resolved in favor of the petitioner so the case may reach the courts for judicial settlement of the controverted questions.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Storage Laws in Iowa?

Grain & Feed Journals: What laws affect storage of grain in Iowa?—Chas. E. Willrich, Dexter, Ia.

Ans.: Iowa has the usual chattel mortgage and oral contract laws. A contract must be in writing or something must be paid or delivered to make a contract enforceable.

The landlord's lien law gives a lien good for 1 year after the rent falls due, but not more than 6 months after expiration of term of lease.

Iowa has no seed lien or thresher's lien law. Iowa has laws for bonded and unbonded warehouses but grain dealers are not affected as the law is not compulsory. Recorder's lists of landlord's liens and chattel mortgage are to be watched.

Grain Dealer Collecting for Landlord?

Grain & Feed Journals: A tenant sells and hauls his corn to an elevator company. He is advised by the landlord to shell and deliver his share at the same time, which according to past agreements was done by the tenant.

This time he fails to do it. Can the landlord file a bill with the elevator company and force them to hold money from the tenant's grain to pay shelling and trucking, which is to be handled at some future date?—Lostant Grain Co., John McLuckie, Lostant, Ill.

Ans.: The tenant is entitled to deliver and to be paid for in full for his own share of the corn.

Whether the landlord has a claim against the tenant is another question and cannot be determined until later. As long as the grain dealer has bought only the tenant's share, he is under no obligations to hold out any money for the landlord who tries to file a bill.

Check Guaranteeing Freedom from Liens

Grain & Feed Journals: Concerning endorsement of checks, after reading articles in current issue we made comparison with ours. We have now received a shipment of new ones with a slight change from the old ones, as below:—L. M. Randolph, mgr., Farmers' Cooperative Co., Creston, Ia.

ENDORSEMENT

I hereby represent to the maker of this check that I am the sole owner of the Grain, Seed or Live Stock in payment for which this check is issued, and that there is no Mortgage, Landlord's or other Lien on this Grain, Seed and Live Stock for which I am accepting payment.

.....

Payee
Payee's signature on this check is an acceptance of the conditions as set forth in the sale of the products above mentioned.

Ans.: The statement printed on the back of checks for the endorsement by the recipient is very good and we feel would help to protect you as much as any other statement.

However, as you will see by the last number of the Journal, the legal form agreed upon is a trifle different. It follows:

In accepting and endorsing this check I warrant to the drawer thereof that I am the sole owner of the grain or product for which check is issued, that I have clear title to the grain or product delivered, and that it is free of any mortgage, landlord or other liens.

Whenever a farmer signs a statement of this kind and later developments disclose the fact that he signed a false statement it lays him open to the charge of obtaining money by misrepresentation and fraud. The check is ample evidence to convict him and naturally farsighted farmers will hesitate to indulge in such misrepresentation.

We believe that it would strengthen the form when having next lot of checks printed to put the last two lines above the signature line instead of below it. Then the farmer endorses the entire statement.

Reparation on Iowa Coal Shipments?

Grain & Feed Journals: An agent here from Omaha, Neb., wanted to get our freight bills covering cars of coal from Kentucky, claiming that rate used was an error. For collecting the claim they would charge \$1 a car and 20% after winning suit. The agent states that the correct rate is the rate from Kentucky to Dubuque or the river and 10 cents for every 25 miles beyond.—J. F. Gebers, mgr., Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Lincoln, Ia.

Ans.: As stated in this column page 487 of May 25 number investigation shows no basis for the claim and nothing can be collected.

Endorsement Clause for Grain Checks?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been trying to work out a rubber stamp endorsement for the back of our grain checks that would protect us against landlord's liens and chattel mortgages.

We would like to have suggestions on the following form:

By endorsement of this check payee represents that this grain sold is not subject to any landlord liens or chattel mortgage.
In settlement of — bu. at \$.....
Less for \$.....
Net amount \$.....

—D. Milligan Co., Jefferson, Ia.

Ans.: We would recommend that you do not use the wording appearing on the back of check sent in because it specifies that this grain sold is not "subject" to any landlord liens or chattel mortgage. All personal property is "subject" to the chattel mortgage if the holder thereof sees fit to give one.

We would recommend use of the enclosed statement because if it develops later that the grain paid for by the check was covered by lien of any kind, the seller obtained buyer's money thru fraud, and misrepresentation—a criminal offense, and if the seller is responsible then buyer can obtain damages in a civil suit thru the admission of the check as evidence, or can have him prosecuted criminally for fraud and misrepresentation.

This endorsement on the back of the check serves only to place in buyer's hands valuable evidence that would be accepted in every court.

Unfair Competition by Coal Truckers?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have storage bins for coal and carry a stock at all times as does the lumberyard here. We are being bothered by trucks bringing in coal from a mine thirty five miles away and selling it at any price so they get something over mine price out of it. Would it be possible to keep them out if we had a town ordinance requiring one to have storage scales, office, etc.?—Chas. E. Wilson, Blockton Elevator Co., Blockton, Ia.

Ans.: Dealers in Iowa and Wisconsin have attempted to fight the cheap competition by enactment of city ordinances, but when made sufficiently discriminatory the ordinances are unconstitutional.

An ordinance setting a fee for weighing is valid, but under the police powers it must bear a relation to the cost of the service, as a tax is illegal under the police power. These taxes and fees must be payable by all to be lawful.

The city council of Madison, Wis., enacted an ordinance regulating the sale of coal and requiring a retail coal dealer to pay \$200 for a license the first year and to equip himself with a 10-ton scale as well as provide a suitable place for inspection. City Attorney Theo. G. Lewis doubts the validity of the ordinance, stating that "the main purpose was not so much the protection of the public as the stifling of competition and perfecting a set-up to control prices."

An ordinance making it costly to truckers to haul coal for sale in city markets might serve to keep them out until tried out in court.

Time for Filing Claim?

Grain & Feed Journals: On Sept. 29, 1931, I filed with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad four claims covering loss in transit of grain which have been declined by the claims department, account that these claims were not filed in writing within 9 months after the property was delivered.

These losses occurred during the month of September, 1930, and claim not filed until Sept. 29, 1931. All the cars showed leaking at destination. My contention is that the railroad is liable for this loss after the nine months' limitation, due to the fact that the cars showed leaking. Will you please advise me in this case my rights in the matter?—Lloyd Rubenbauer Elevator Co., Albion, Ia.

Ans.: Claims must be filed within 6 months after arrival at destination, but an exception is made in cases where the carrier is guilty of negligence when notice is not necessary, and suit may be started within two years and one day after delivery. Following is the provision of Sec. 2 of the B/L governing:

Claims for loss, damage, or injury to property must be made in writing to the originating or delivering carrier or carriers issuing this bill of lading within six months after delivery of the property (or, in case of export traffic, within nine months after delivery at port of export), or in case of failure to make delivery, then within six months (or nine months in case of export traffic) after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed; provided that if such loss, damage or injury was due to delay or damage while being loaded or unloaded, or damage in transit by carelessness or negligence, then no notice of claim nor filing of claim shall be required as a condition precedent to recovery. Suits for loss, damage, injury, or delay shall be instituted only within two years, and one day after delivery of the property.

Evidence of leakage is not *prima facie* proof of negligence. The shipper must prove where and when the negligence or carelessness occurred, in careless cooping or rough handling, etc., etc.

Corn Borer Control Stopped

After wasting over twenty million dollars in the control of the corn borer Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde on July 13 announced that all federal quarantines against the corn borer were to be lifted July 15.

The Department of Agriculture wanted \$795,000 to pay the salaries of the men battling the insect; but the House Com'te on Appropriations cut the amount to \$295,000, saving the suffering taxpayers \$500,000.

The funds are not sufficient to maintain effective control, in the opinion of Mr. Hyde, and since the regulations can not be enforced they may as well be cancelled, he thought.

Farmers who desire to get rid of the corn borer will have to do the work at their own expense. However, they will no longer be bothered with the fool regulations and useless inspections of the punctilious bureaucrats.

A new page in the history of grain marketing in the U. S. was written at the close July 16 when July wheat sold at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent below any previously recorded price. Drastic liquidation with no support caused the decline.—Thomson & McKinnon.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 8-12. Seed Analysts of North America at Fargo, N. D.

Aug. 18-19. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Abolish the Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: In a few days all the congressmen and senators will be home fixing up their political fences and preparing for the fall elections. This is your opportunity. Talk to them, or to their appointed "spell-binders," face to face and get your friends to do likewise. Nine out of every ten farmers are just as much opposed to the Agricultural Marketing Act as you are!

The politician's ear is always to the ground. When he hears the rumble of an approaching storm he flees to cover. You and your friends can make him run to cover if you'll let him know what you think of the Agricultural Marketing Act which has squandered half of a billion of the public's money and brought the American farmer to his present low estate. And you can prevent the appropriation of another dollar to the Farm Board if you take off your coat and do your plain duty.

Now that about everything is taxed, except the air you breathe, the country is ready to listen to reason.

Abolish the Farm Board. Let your congressman and senators know just where you stand and commit them so that when they return to Washington they will go with a mandate from their district or state to get rid of this economic farce which is making paupers of American farmers.—Jesse Brundige, Kings-ton, O.

Corn Borer control will be attempted by Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, repre-sentatives of which states met at Kansas City July 18 at the call of K. C. Sullivan, Missouri plant commissioner, and recom-mended embargoes.



Al Swanson, Copeland, Kan., Deceased

Com'ite to Investigate Farm Board

Chas. L. McNary, chairman of the senate com'ite on agriculture, announced July 16 the names of the five members of the com'ite to investigate the Federal Farm Board. With himself as chairman the others are Peter Norbeck, John B. Kendrick, Burton K. Wheeler and Geo. W. Norris; but the last named resigned July 17 as a protest against the delay in starting the investigation. Mr. Norris was the author of the resolution directing the inquiry.

Mr. McNary said July 19: "We hope to be able to present to the senate next December a report showing every transaction carried out by the board and its agencies. We have decided to extend the inquiry to the wheat and cotton exchanges and it was agreed this morning to employ experts who will conduct a study of the exchanges during the summer.

"The question to be settled is where the government's money went. In order to trace it down, we believe we cannot confine ourselves to a mere study of the Farm Board."

The inquiry, Senator McNary said, will go into the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the Grain Stabilization Corporation, and the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n.

The Farm Board has already submitted to the com'ite a detailed statement, showing its loans, to whom they were made, in what amount, at what rate of interest and what repayments there have been. An accompanying explanatory letter "takes up the various charges that have been made against the Board and gives the Board's answer to them."

Futility of attempts to control prices is becoming recognized by former supporters of the fallacy. C. C. Teague, himself once a member of the Farm Board, and now pres. of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, in a letter to members recently said: "I have felt very much discouraged of late as I have watched the trend of this increasing production and the impotency of our organization, the way it is set up, to deal with these problems."

Al Swanson Takes Own Life

The Co-operative Equity Exchange Elevator at Copeland, Kan., under the management of Albert O. Swanson handled more grain in a season than any other co-operative elevator in the world.

Mr. Swanson gained some national publicity by his campaign for eating one more slice of bread to improve the price of wheat.

On July 1, 1929, the elevator unloaded in 12 hours 705 truckloads or 51,089 bus. Net earnings for the year 1928-29 amounted to nearly \$44,000; but the Federal Farm Board made business unprofitable and the company met with reverses. The county attorney brot two actions against Mr. Swanson for alleged violation of the state law against the shipment of grain for which storage receipts have been issued. In March, 1932, Mr. Swanson resigned and his transactions were under investigation when he swallowed poison last month and died at the home of a relative on a farm near Coats, Kan.

The 180,000-bu. plant of the company has been leased for a year to the Security Elevator Co., of Hutchinson, Kan.

Tax Exemption on Agricultural Checks

Altho every check on a "bank, banker or trust company" for the payment of money must pay a tax of two cents, this tax does not accrue on orders to pay directed to the drawer not such a "bank, banker or trust company," when not charged to depositor's account.

To take advantage of this exemption the buyer of produce issues to the seller an order as follows:

Main Office	Washington, C. H., Ohio
	The Brownell Co., Poultry and Eggs
	Highest Prices for Quality
	No. 6951

Pay to the order of.....	\$.....
Payable at the Washington Savings Bank,	
Washington Court House, Ohio	

The bank keeps a record of the sums paid out but does not charge them against the account of the depositor, as to do so would make each order subject to tax. At the close of the day's business the bank totals up the orders paid, phones the total to the depositor, who then delivers to the bank a single taxpaying check to cover the total of such orders for the day. This check is of the ordinary kind reading as follows:

The Brownell Co., Eggs and Live Poultry	No.
	Washington, C. H., Ohio

Pay to the order of.....	\$.....
For	The Brownell Co.

By	To the Washington Savings Bank,
	56-366 Washington, C. H., Ohio

The Brownell Co. has been using this system for years as a measure of economy for the bank in not having to put so many small checks thru; and from having been employed mostly by buyers of produce from farmers has been understood by some to be permissible only on settlements for agricultural produce; but the language of the internal revenue regulations disclose no such limitation. Following is the regulation of the Internal Revenue Bureau:

Regulation 42

Chapter IV—Tax on Checks, Etc.

Art. 35. Use of terms.—Checks, drafts, and orders for the payment of money include any order in writing, drawn upon a bank, banker, or trust company, requiring the person upon whom drawn to pay a sum certain in money, to order or to bearer, whether on demand, at sight, or at a fixed or determinable future time.

The term "bank, banker, or trust company" includes any person or institution carrying on the business of, or maintaining an establishment for, the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, the transmission of funds by checks, or the acceptance or payment of drafts or orders for the payment of money. The fact that the banking facilities afforded are incidental to any other business carried on will not avoid liability to the tax.

Art. 36. Scope of tax.—The tax imposed under section 751 attaches to all instruments of the kind described in article 35 presented for payment within the effective period of the section. It is immaterial whether the instrument is made or drawn in this country or abroad, but in order to be subject to the tax it must be drawn on, payable by, and presented to, a bank, banker, or trust company in the United States.

An order for the payment of money, in form drawn upon the drawer and made payable at a bank, is subject to the tax if such instrument, without more, constitutes an order to the bank to pay the instrument and charge the amount thereof against the account of the drawer.

In the last paragraph the foregoing words "without more" let in the Brownell system.

"We have added an army to the pay roll and much of the money has been wasted. By and large, the pay rolls would not be so staggering were it not for the abuses that accompany bureaucratic activity. There are very few things the Government can do as well as private industry, and none it can do better, except to see that laws are enforced and equity is maintained among all of the people," says Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie in the *Nebraska Farmer*.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

York, Neb., July 11.—The crops around here are mighty good.—R. A. Freeman, mgr. York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Allendale, Ill., July 23.—Wheat crop very short, 35%. Corn damaging badly for want of rain.—Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co., by F. J. Dorney, mgr.

Culver, Ind., July 16.—Threshing has just started; wheat averages 20 bus. to an acre; rye averages 15 bus.; corn looks fine.—Culver City Grain & Coal Co.

Rosemont, Neb., July 19.—Wheat here is yielding from 12 to 24 bus. per acre. Corn needs a good rain, but is holding its own fairly well.—Frank Hurd, Rosemont Grain Co.

Griswold, Ia.—Our wheat crop is short, probably won't average more than 12 to 15 bus. per acre, which is about half normal. Corn is looking fine.—H. E. Hanson, H. E. Hanson & Son.

Churchs Ferry, N. D., July 7.—Glumerot of wheat, a disease similar in appearance to wheat scab, has been reported to W. E. Brentzel, plant pathologist at the Agricultural College, as appearing in Richland county.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—Except for local showers in scattered sections the week has been without rain, but sufficient earlier moisture kept crops progressive. Corn is tasseling in northern areas. Earing is well under way in southern sections.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, Dept. of Agri.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20.—Wheat threshing is general and yields and quality in northern sections are fairly good or better; while slightly less favorable in the southern sections. Oats cutting is in progress in the north, oats threshing in the south.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Springfield, Ill., July 20.—Corn continues in excellent condition in north sections of the state, and good to excellent conditions in south and central counties. It is tasseling to the north edge of the state. Heat has caused some curling in central sections.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Eudora, Kan., July 16.—The wheat crop in this territory is almost a complete failure. While its quality is fair it contains a lot of cheat and cockle. Oats made a fair crop and corn has been excellent to date, but will soon be damaged by the hot weather. The temperature was 102 deg. F. here yesterday.—Eudora Mills.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 15.—Corn is in excellent condition for while its growth was checked by early spring drouth, rains July 1 have enabled it to make rapid strides. These rains delayed harvesting wheat, which now progresses rapidly and is about three-fourths completed.—A. MacKenzie, freight traffic manager, Rock Island R. R.

Kelso, Wash., July 12.—The grain fields of Franklin and Adams and other eastern Washington counties never looked better, and farmers of that area are quite optimistic over prospects for the year, despite the low grain prices. Last year many farmers in that region had no crop, and are delighted at prospects for a bumper crop this year.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., July 16.—Oats crop is practically all in the shock; hot, dry weather has fit same for threshing already. We hear of yields of 60 bus. per acre, quality and quantity best in years. The price is so low that every bushel possible will be stored on farms and in country elevators. There will probably be enough to satisfy all demands for feeding, storing, and shipping.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Helena, Mont., July 1.—June rainfall averaged 3.30 inches compared with the June normal of 2.61 inches. The oats crop is forecast at 11,520,000 bus., compared with 2,634,000 bus. last year; barley at 5,746,000 bus. compared with 1,946,000; rye at 702,000 bus., compared with 100,000; corn at 3,254,000 compared with 1,722,000 bus. last year.—Jay G. Diamond, senior agricultural statistician, Montana Dept. of Agri.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Flag smut, a serious wheat disease in Australia, and one now found in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas in this country, is spreading persistently, altho it has not reached dangerous proportions, a survey this summer by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows. In Illinois the plant disease men found flag smut in one county, Macon, where it had not been found before. Counties in which it had been found before and was present this year were: Logan, Hancock, Green, Madison, and St. Clair.

Topeka, Kan., July 11.—The July forecast of production of winter wheat is 81,510,000 bus. compared with 239,742,000 bus. produced last year and 153,186,000 bus. the 1926-30 five-year average. Altho stands are thin in much of the wheat territory, there is a good fill, berries are plump and many heads run three grains to the mesh. The condition of corn is excellent, being rated at 89% of normal, the highest since 1921. Barley acreage is the largest in many years, being 732,000 acres against 563,000 acres last year, an increase of 30%. Production is forecast as 10,980,000 bus. compared with 8,726,000 bus. produced last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Columbus, O., July 13.—Winter wheat promises a yield of 19.5 bus. per acre, which is nearly three bus. above average. With a 9% decrease in acreage this year the crop from 1,558,000 acres is estimated at 30,381,000 bus., compared with the large 1931 crop of 50,534,000 bus. and the 5-year average (1924-1928) of 26,951,000 bus. The July 1 condition of oats was reported at 60% or 20 points below average. Much of the oats, especially in the southern part of the state, were slow in germinating and made very slow growth. Many fields in this area were very weedy and some too short to be cut for grain. The acreage this year is 3% more than in 1931 or 1,707,000 acres with a production forecast of 42,675,000 bus. This is compared with 62,138,000 bus. last year and the 5-year average (1924-1928) of 75,086,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—In Montana the crops are later, especially in the Judith Basin, but prospects are exceptionally good. Threshing will commence in South Dakota before the end of the month. Average yields per acre are indicated on wheat, oats, barley, and rye. Flax has progressed rapidly and while some is still in the blossom, most of it is in the boll and turning. A fair crop only is anticipated. Corn has generally benefited from the hot weather and has made rapid growth, the continued heat and wind may do damage not at present indicated. It is tasseled out, and in southern districts ears are setting. There have been some complaints of firing where the soil is light and moisture insufficient. Altho weather conditions have been ideal for harvesting, rain is needed throughout the entire territory to mature the late grains and make corn. The Northwest no longer expects a bumper crop but a better than average outturn for all grains is indicated at the present time.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—Still greater variation in western crop prospects became evident during the past week. The lack of reserve moisture in the drought areas has led to some burning of early wheat, in the recent absence of effective rainfall. The areas affected are mainly in southern and central Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and the Peace River district. There was a notable improvement in crop conditions in southern Manitoba and generally optimistic reports came from most of northern Saskatchewan and the entire central region of Alberta. Nearly all the western wheat is in head and in the earliest districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, filling and ripening are under way. The rye crop will be harvested in the next two weeks, with wheat cutting due to start about the first of August. Rust is present only in traces as yet. Further severe hailstorms damaged the crops in all three provinces. Although the area covered was relatively small, the local destruction of crop was heavy. Grasshoppers are still causing damage to coarse grains. Common root rot is reported as very prevalent in Saskatchewan wheat fields. During the past week, southern and west-central Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan and some points in central Alberta received good rains, but a large area of wheat land, where rain is needed, was not benefited.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toledo, O.—Some of the soft winter from this state will have a high moisture content. One sample of combined wheat from a field today tested 19.8% moisture.—H. F. Prue.

Government Wheat Less Burdensome

Geo. S. Milnor, pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, announced July 6 that, "Release of 45,000,000 bus. of Grain Stabilization Corporation wheat to the American Red Cross, under the provisions of the act of congress approved by President Hoover July 5, will reduce the corporation's stocks of unsold cash wheat, as of July 1, to approximately 28,000,000 bus."

"The new allotment of 45,000,000 bus. thus makes available to the Red Cross about 60,000,000 bus. of wheat, which, considering the annual per capita consumption at approximately five bus., will meet the needs of about 12,000,000 persons for a year, less any quantity that may be utilized for live stock feed, as provided in the bill."

Moisture a Factor in Grading

On the new crop of wheat grain inspectors report that the percentage of moisture is a greater determining factor in the grade than usual. Following are excerpts from reports to the Federal Grain Supervision:

Wichita, Kan.—Moisture is the predominating factor at this time, July 2.—R. D. Jarboe.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Only 10% of the wheat arriving has graded below No. 2 on moisture. In my opinion heat damaged, total damaged, and moisture will be troublesome factors throughout the wheat movement and appearance will be the principal factor in grading the oats crop.—C. W. Griffin.

Enid, Okla.—A great number of cars are degrading on account of moisture; and lighter test weight holds this number down considerably. Of 551 moisture tests determined by the inspection department the week ending July 2, the average moisture content was 13.5, with a range of from 10.4 to 17.0%—Howard N. Holmes.

Cairo, Ill.—The wheat crop now being harvested in southeastern Missouri is of good quality. Moisture has not been a grading factor to date (June 30); average moisture content approximately 11.5%. About 75% of the lots grading below No. 1 are graded on the factor matter other than cereal grains (cockle).—E. J. Aldred.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Notwithstanding this excessive rainfall, the wheat receipts showed a very small percentage degrading on account of moisture. We had but one car reported as high as 15%, most of it running from 13 to 14.5%, and the majority keeping in the No. 1 class of 13.5% and under, with test weight for No. 1's running from 60 to 64 pounds.—H. L. Binkley.

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1932	Receipts 1931	Shipments 1931
Baltimore ...	875	...	...	...
Chicago ...	91,000	431,000	35,000	122,000
Cincinnati ...	3,200	20,800	...	1,600
Denver ...	12,800	19,200	4,800	3,201
Duluth ...	101,667	223,899	139,000	247,731
Fort William ...	465,479	2,559,488	1,403,959	4,552,176
Fort Worth ...	44,800	...	4,800	...
Galveston ...	...	...	80,000	...
Houston ...	3,000	3,000	...	...
Hutchinson ...	16,000	6,400	...	...
Kansas City ...	30,400	32,000	12,800	25,600
Los Angeles ...	233,600	222,400	...	...
Louisville ...	2,000	...	...	...
Milwaukee ...	239,400	397,125	26,350	99,200
Minneapolis ...	529,650	720,720	242,670	873,860
New Orleans ...	...	3,200	...	4,800
New York ...	...	1,296,000	...	1,373,000
Omaha ...	1,600	12,800	...	8,000
Peoria ...	415,800	334,400	44,800	53,200
Philadelphia ...	...	1,248	...	...
Portland, Ore. ...	4,350	6,250	...	1,881
St. Joseph ...	...	14,000	...	3,500
St. Louis ...	9,600	27,200	3,200	11,200
San Francisco ...	596,541	1,874,167	...	...
Seattle ...	12,800	9,600	...	...
Superior ...	96,451	220,814	139,000	312,731
Toledo ...	7,200	2,400	...	...
Wichita ...	1,300	6,500	...	9,100

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	47,013	59,472	30,000	1,293,000
Chicago	1,848,000	4,273,000	2,268,000	1,293,000
Cincinnati	138,000	273,000	145,500	277,500
Denver	266,000	801,000	144,000	348,000
Duluth	1,414	231,252	44,122	748,535
Ft. William	.....	.....	.....	6,637
Fort Worth	121,500	.....	96,000	.....
Houston	91,500	102,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	15,000	87,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	492,000	1,317,000	628,000	1,659,000
Kansas City	364,500	2,116,500	211,500	1,911,000
Los Angeles	313,500	355,500	.....	.....
Louisville	120,500	570,000	188,500	426,000
Milwaukee	157,940	378,880	376,750	570,625
Minneapolis	234,080	634,880	133,350	384,440
New Orleans	772,238	82,917	46,131	79,973
New York	140,221	60,300	29,000	.....
Omaha	351,400	968,800	322,000	1,828,400
Peoria	621,450	988,100	193,050	472,700
Philadelphia	105,974	4,345	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	51,600	82,800	.....	.....
St. Joseph	85,500	504,000	160,500	760,500
St. Louis	966,000	2,020,200	1,293,300	1,014,210
San Francisco	15,000	21,857	.....	.....
Seattle	49,500	106,500	.....	.....
Superior	4,261	221,691	.....	688,364
Toledo	151,250	68,750	43,155	.....
Wichita	2,600	62,400	1,300	37,700

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	31,841	67,153	.....	78,800
Chicago	1,650,000	822,000	1,861,000	982,000
Cincinnati	160,000	148,000	166,000	136,000
Denver	14,000	35,000	.....	16,000
Duluth	1,236	93,684	20,000	556,000
Fort William	498,665	1,223,152	655,465	1,680,487
Fort Worth	492,000	.....	112,000	.....
Galveston	.....	284,845	.....	.....
Houston	82,500	147,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	8,000	2,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	472,000	774,000	358,000	600,000
Kansas City	114,000	166,000	28,000	118,000
Los Angeles	26,000	28,000	.....	.....
Louisville	102,000	330,000	152,000	328,000
Milwaukee	161,880	237,105	202,000	326,600
Minneapolis	248,430	507,810	203,270	618,150
New Orleans	6,000	77,065	50,264	36,869
New York	253,105	166,800	1,000	70,000
Omaha	74,000	110,000	48,000	150,000
Peoria	192,600	302,200	288,400	235,200
Philadelphia	52,027	55,853	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	17,100	32,300	.....	72,187
St. Joseph	90,000	112,000	100,000	68,000
St. Louis	237,600	895,400	213,683	965,185
San Francisco	37,875	51,750	.....	.....
Seattle	20,000	72,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,496	88,456	5,406	93,736
Toledo	308,640	796,835	540,935	665,450
Wichita	3,000	1,500	.....	.....

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 25	July 26
Wheat												
Chicago	49%	47%	47%	47%	46%	46%	47%	47%	47%	48%	48%	47%
*Winnipeg, October	48%	48½	48%	48%	48½	49%	49½	49%	49%	50%	50½	52½
*Liverpool, October	51%	52%	51%	52%	52	52½	53%	53½	52½	53½	53½	53½
Kansas City	43	41½	51%	40%	40%	42%	42	41½	42½	42½	42½	43½
Minneapolis	48½	46%	47%	46%	46½	46½	47%	47%	47%	49	49	50½
Duluth, durum	44	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43%	43%	44	44½	44½	45½
Omaha	42%	41½	41½	41½	40%	40%	41%	41	40%	41½	41½	41½
St. Louis	49½	47%	47½	46%	46½	47	47%	47½	47½	48	48½	47%
Milwaukee	49%	47%	47%	47	47	48	47%	47%	48½	48½	48½	48½
Corn												
Chicago	32%	32	32%	33	31%	32%	31%	32%	32½	32%	32½	31½
Kansas City	32½	31½	32½	33%	32%	33	32%	32½	33½	33	32½	32½
Omaha	29%	29½	29½	30	28%	29½	28½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
St. Louis	30%	30½	30%	31%	30%	30%	31	30½	30½	31	30½	30½
Milwaukee	33	32	32½	33	31%	32%	32	31½	32½	.....	.....	.....
Oats												
Chicago	19%	19	19½	19%	18%	18½	18½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Winnipeg, October	28%	27½	27%	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½	28½	30½
Minneapolis	17%	17½	17½	17½	16%	16%	16%	16%	16½	16½	16½	16½
Milwaukee	19½	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Rye												
Chicago	31%	30%	31%	30%	30½	30%	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	31%
Minneapolis	29%	28½	28%	28	27%	28%	28½	28½	28½	28½	29½	29½
Winnipeg, October	34%	33%	33%	33%	33%	34%	34%	34	34½	35%	35%	37½
Duluth	30½	30	30%	30%	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30%
Minneapolis	27%	27½	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27	26½	27	26½	27½
Winnipeg, October	32	31½	31%	31%	30½	31%	32½	32½	33½	33½	34½	35½
Barley												
Minneapolis	27%	27½	27%	27%	26%	27%	27%	27	26½	27	26½	27½
Winnipeg, October	32	31½	31%	31%	30½	31%	32½	32½	33½	33½	34½	35½

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	496	42,454	.....	.....
Chicago	16,000	43,000	11,000	450,000
Cincinnati	1,400	19,600	2,800	4,200
Duluth	153,723	67,375	32,340	116,114
Fort William	469,156	858,297	2,204,702	136,600
Fort Worth	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Houston	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	6,000	7,500	7,500	.....
Louisville	4,500	6,000	6,100	6,100
Minneapolis	197,350	330,180	141,030	307,160
New Orleans	141,600	66,700	365,000	.....
Omaha	2,800	2,800	5,600	5,600
Peoria	7,200	39,000	7,200	4,800
Portland, Ore.	.....	1,450	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	3,000
St. Louis	.....	3,900	.....	.....
Superior	111,277	23,833	.....	.....
Toledo	6,000	2,400	1,680	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Rosemont, Neb., July 19.—Not much wheat is coming to market so far.—Frank Hurd, Rosemont Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—Stocks of wheat in local public elevators climbed to an all-time high of 38,454,128 bus. today, surpassing by over 75,000 bus. the former high of 38,376,435 bus. made on Mar. 19 this year. The 15 public elevators have a rated capacity for 43,750,000 bus.

Washington, D. C.—An all time record for wheat feeding was established in the 1931-32 crop season when it was estimated that 184,158,000 bus. were fed to livestock, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. That amount is 15.7% greater than the 159,142,000 bus. fed from the 1930 crop and four times as great as the annual average from the six preceding crops.

Vancouver, B. C.—Receipts of grain for the period Aug. 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, were: Wheat, 70,754,689 bus.; oats, 6,917,533 bus.; barley, 1,962,982 bus.; flax, 2,190 bus.; rye, 113,645 bus. Total, 79,751,039 bus. Same period last year, 73,250,740 bus. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 70,435,662 bus.; oats, 6,527,344 bus.; barley, 1,800,594 bus.; rye, 83,477 bus. Total 78,847,077 bus. Same period last year, 71,203,627 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ft. William, Ont.—Receipts of grain for the period Aug. 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, were: wheat, 181,322,325 bus.; oats, 10,313,839 bus.; barley, 4,785,100 bus.; flax, 1,366,348 bus.; rye, 2,233,376 bus. Total, 150,020,988 bus. Same period last year, 215,157,749 bus. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 123,648,153 bus.; oats, 13,283,918 bus.; barley, 10,094,835 bus.; flax, 979,664 bus.; rye, 8,429,332 bus. Total, 156,435,302 bus. Same period last year, 213,298,515 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Portland, Ore., July 13.—From reports received from Pasco, Wash., it is indicated that the first wheat was brot in today from Franklin County to the Strauss & Co. office by J. H. Kison, of Page. It was turkey red, tested No. 1 and weighed 61 pounds a bu. The field is expected to run about 18 bus. an acre. Other fields are expected to run considerably better, some probably exceeding 30 bus. an acre. The harvest will be in full swing in the next few days, most of the rigs to be in operation next week. Farmers estimate that they will take the best crop since 1928.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., July 12.—The new wheat crop of the northwest is beginning to move to coast terminals, the first carload to reach Portland from Lexington, Wash., being received by Kerr Gifford & Co. It was soft white, grown by O. W. Cutsforth; tested 57½ pounds and graded No. 3. Harvesting is also under way around Blalock and Quinton, as well as in Walla Walla County. Reports from Garfield, Columbia, Whitman, Walla Walla and Umatilla counties indicate a crop better than normal. In some of the river counties in Oregon conditions are spotted. Export business was resumed with the sale of a half cargo to Ireland and two parcels to the United Kingdom, both August loadings.—F. K. H.

Ft. William, Ont.—The vessel shipments from the Head of the Lakes for the period from the opening of navigation to July 14, 1932, amounted to 47,833,019 bus., a decrease of 5,715,648 bus., when compared with the corresponding period in 1931, due to the fact that navigation opened two weeks earlier in 1931. The distribution of the first amount was as follows: To Canadian Lower Lake ports 23,558,033 bus.; to Montreal direct, 13,067,501 bus.; to Buffalo, 7,563,901 bus.; to Sorel, 3,135,570 bus.; to other United States lake ports, 146,500; and to Quebec, 75,895 bus. In comparing the movement so far this year with same period in 1931, would be noted that twice the amount was shipped direct to Montreal than last year while over 15,000,000 bus. less moved to Buffalo and other United States lake ports.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Evils of Class Farm Relief Legislation

By HUGH A. BUTLER, OMAHA, NEB., BEFORE
OHIO GRAIN, MILL & FEED DEALERS
ASS'N AT LIMA, OHIO

The total farm population of the nation numbers about 30 million or, in other words, about one-fourth of our people live on farms. This would indicate that there is something like 90 million persons in the nation living in cities and towns. It would be impossible to adopt legislation that was economically unsound or false for the intended benefit of the 30 million without its affecting, to a very large degree the other 90 million.

Class Legislation, I think, has resulted in some of the greatest legislative errors of recent years. In fact, it has almost come to a point where it is next to impossible to enact necessary laws or even the ordinary appropriation bills without having tied to them agreements to vote for other basically unsound and harmful enactments. The nation has been the victim of loud talking, organized minorities both in and out of Congress. I believe that the Farm Marketing Act is the direct result of the work of an organized minority group who professed they represented the farmers of the nation when, in fact, they represented a very small per cent of the farmers.

Certainly we cannot return to prosperity by adopting more laws like the Farm Marketing Act, which appears to be the only program that was considered by the recent Congress. Prosperity cannot return to the nation as a whole until laws like the Farm Marketing Act are all repealed, and Congress ceases to disregard the laws of nature and economics.

Excessive Cost of Government.—The people of this country are rapidly coming to the belated realization of the fact that the cost of government, Federal, State and local, in the last forty years has not only been increasing at a rate that is appalling but that the present conditions are such that unless drastic economies are practiced the burden of taxation will be confiscatory.

Our own Trade Ass'ns have been the leaders in the educational work which we feel will lead to permanent recovery. I believe that great progress has been made in promoting our educational program and in bringing to the people a realization of the importance of the grain dealer in our economic setup. Our wages all come from service to the producer and his customer, the consumer. We are the real friends of agriculture rather than those who cry so loudly—the professional group of agitators both in and out of Congress, who prosper most on

the farmers' despair. Unless the farmers prosper we do not prosper.

It has not been so long since the last presidential campaign that we can't recall the slogan: "Orderly Marketing"! We still hear faintly at least the echo of political spiers and self-appointed leaders of agriculture telling how they were going to "Protect, Control and Stabilize" the marketing of agricultural products. Yes, we recall even the four ways they were going to perform these miracles:

1. Minimizing speculation.
2. Preventing waste in distribution.
3. Encouraging the formation of Co-op. Marketing Assn.
4. Preventing and controlling surpluses.

Now let's see how this noble experiment has worked:

1. They have neither prevented nor controlled any surplus.
2. They have not interested one per cent of the farmers of America in their so-called co-op. set-ups.
3. Instead of preventing waste in distribution they have added untold millions to the cost thru the duplication of charges for the purpose of acquiring as much as possible of the revolving fund. In fact, it has revolved so fast that most of the 500 million is lodged somewhere in space—never to be recovered!
4. Last, but not least, for it was listed as their first objective—they have reduced the number of speculators; but their prayers for the return of the poor little speculator have been loud and frequent and as a result the price level continues to go lower and lower. For months they have tried to tell us we were soon to be, if not already on a domestic basis. They have made statement after statement for the purpose of boosting price levels—but the hoped for advance doesn't come—why? Simply for the reason that no citizen feels safe when his taxes are being used in an attempt to crowd him or other fellow citizens out of the picture.

I think our trade ass'ns have been instrumental in helping form the slogan for the coming campaign. Candidates in either party can use it effectively, but it won't sound good to the professional pay-rollers, who used the "Orderly Marketing" slogan four years ago—just four words—"Less government in business" Taxes will come down—payrolls will grow.

"Cost of Producing Farm Crops in the Prairie Provinces" is the title of a bulletin issued by the Dominion of Canada Dept. of Agriculture. On eight experimental farms during the years 1923-30 the cost of producing wheat averaged 64c on summer fallowed land, and 75c on land 2 years after summer fallow, per bushel.



A Pneumatic Grain Handling Plant at Kirkpatrick, Ill.

Blower Systems Being Put Up in Illinois

Blower systems for handling grain from the farmers vehicle to the box car have been making their advent in Illinois and causing considerable concern among regular elevator operators.

The system is similar to attempts to handle grain with air that began and died as much as 30 years ago. Grain is dumped into a pit after weighing in the same fashion as in a regular elevator driveway. Opening the pit drops the grain into a blast of air that carries it thru piping direct into a waiting car on the sidetrack, or into the storage bins that are used for accumulating carloads.

The fan that creates the air blast requires a larger motor than is commonly used in grain elevators, and strong reinforcing is required at the turns in the pipe thru which the grain is blown to offset the abrasion caused by moving grain.

These grain loading plants are not designed as storage units. Their purpose is to move grain direct into cars, or if carload lots are not available, to put the grain into small storage tanks until a carload or two is accumulated. The plants are built of steel thruout, are operated by one man, who opens and closes all valves, and operates the motor switch from near the scale beam.

The plant shown herewith is at Kirkpatrick, Ill., half a mile east of Mayview, as it appeared under construction.

Aside from the controversy over whether or not the blower system can or cannot be operated as economically as the regular frame or cribbed elevator with legs, and transmission machinery, and equipment for shelling and conditioning grain, the greatest disadvantage of the plants is said to be the breakage of dry corn. Some salesmen are reported to have attempted to coerce elevator operators to install the pneumatic system and they are said to have worked in conjunction with county agents to get farmers to agree to ship their grain thru the blower plants.

Grain is moved thru the blower plants at a fixed charge per bushel, shipped to market, and the returns given the farmers after deducting the loading charge. No attempt is made to merchandise the farmers grain. The plants are in effect leased to the farmers at a fixed rate per bushel. The farmers put up a certain amount of money for construction of the plant, or agree to a deduction of a certain amount from their shipments for this purpose, and agree to put their grain thru it, taking what the market brings at time of shipment.

Claims are made that the air current conditions the grain as it is handled, cooling warm grain, drying it out, blowing out chaff and dust, and raising the grade.

Officers National Hay Ass'n

At the 39th annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n at Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 6 the following officers were elected: Pres., Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; 1st v. p., Henry Freuchtenicht, Louisville, Ky.; 2d v. p. J. S. P. Thompson, Toronto, Canada; sec'y-treas. Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, and traffic manager, J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Nebr.

Resolutions adopted called for the appointment of com'tees from each state to formulate plans for the regulation of trucking the same as railroads; recommended that the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission be restricted and the carriers be permitted to engage in all forms of transportation; and that protest be filed by the Ass'n with the legislatures of all states demanding elimination of government from business.

Sioux City's Storage Increased

While the growth of Sioux City as a terminal market has been somewhat checked by recent crop failures in the territory tributary to that market, its leading grain dealers have every confidence in its future and do not hesitate to plan and provide additional elevator facilities for expediting the handling of the grain brought in by its five trunk lines of railroad. Notwithstanding the prospective volume of business for that market was materially reduced last year by drought, a 350,000 bushel storage annex was added to the Flanley Elevator.

The storage annex consists of two rows of reinforced concrete tanks 18 ft. in diameter and 102 ft. high, together with five interspaced bins. This annex stands 30 ft. from the working-house, which was erected in 1920. Grain is conveyed to the annex by a 36 in. rubber conveyor belt operated by a 30 h.p. motor, running over a self-propelling tripper, so that grain is readily delivered to any of the seventeen storage bins. The grain is removed from these bins by a 30 in. shipping conveyor in the basement, which is operated by a 25-h.p. motor.

All cylindrical bins are equipped with Zeleny temperature thermometers. All bins are hopped and are ventilated out through the roof of the Texas which has a 9 ft. ceiling. The basement of the storage annex has an 8 ft. ceiling. Texas and basement are well lighted and ventilated by tilting windows. All wiring in the annex is enclosed in heavy conduit. The annex was designed and erected for the Great Northern Railway by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.

At the same time the storage annex was erected, the head-house was overhauled and greatly improved. The working-house is 42 ft. 2 ins. by 61 ft. 2 ins. by 185 ft. high. It is adjoined by a truck shed; the inside track being provided with two receiving sinks from which grain flows by gravity to the boots of the two 15,000 bushel legs. Two leading spouts deliver grain to cars on the outside track.

The 27 rectilinear bins of the working house spout direct to two mixing chambers on the ground floor. The height of this house is such as to expedite the rapid shipping of the contents of all bins that its 500,000 bushel storage room can be turned over or shipped out in short order. Trackage is provided for a large number of cars so that with its modern car puller, grain can be moved in and out rapidly.

At present the elevator is equipped with two 15,000 bushel legs and room has been provided for the installation of two more. The present legs are operated by 50-h.p. Fairbanks Morse motors and deliver grain to either of two 2,000 bushel garners above to two 2,000 bushel hopper scales.

One large Eureka cleaner and an improved truck dump for receiving grain from wagons or trucks and a Richardson automatic sacking scale on the mezzanine floor expedite the receiving of grain and the shipping of bagged grain.

A passenger elevator facilitates the movement of men to and from the top floors. While this latest annex has increased the storage room of this elevator to a half million bushels, another unit can be erected on the opposite side of the work-house.

Exterior view is shown on the outside front cover.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 24,570, Leslie Gamble v. Pennsylvania. By division 4. Dismissed. Two carloads, beans, and one mixed carload, beans and squash, Monteverde, Fla., to Jersey City, N. J., and nine carloads, beans, Monteverde and Ferndale, Fla., to New York, N. Y., not misrouted. Applicable rates not shown to have been unreasonable.

No. 22219, Seele Brothers Grain Co. v. C. & A. Upon rehearing, rates, wheat, points in Indiana to Memphis, Tenn., found to have been inapplicable. Applicable rates found to have been, including a one cent switching charge at East St. Louis, Ill., 32.5 cents from Rolling Prairie and Wyatt; 32 cents from Teegarden; .30 cents from South Wanatah and North Hayden, and .34 cents from Syracuse and Napanee. Findings in original report, 163 I. C. C. 396, modified accordingly. Reparation awarded.

No. 24,616,Ralston Purina Co., Inc., v. A. & S. By division 5. Rate, millet seed, carloads, St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., to Nashville, Tenn., unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to the extent it exceeded or may exceed .31 cents, minimum 40,000 pounds, to which may be added the emergency charge permitted by the Fifteen Per Cent Case, 1931. Findings are without prejudice to such as may be made in No. 17000, part 7-A, grain and grain products to and within southern territory. Reparation awarded. New rate to be made effective not later than Oct. 8.

No. 21144, Williamson-Halsell-Frasier Co. v. O. S. L., and I. and S. No. 3561, dried beans and peas from Rocky Mountain states to southwestern territory. By the Commission on further hearing. Complaint dismissed. Rates, dried beans, carloads, points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana to destinations in Oklahoma, not unreasonable. Finding in former report, 168 I. C. C. 9, that rates for the future would be unreasonable, reversed. Suspended schedules filed in response to findings and order in former report ordered canceled and proceeding discontinued. Schedules to be canceled not later than Aug. 14. Commissioner Lee, dissenting, said he adhered to the conclusions reached in the former report.

No. 23,476 The Commission, by division 3, in a report written by Commissioner Lee, Smith & Scott, Inc., v. A. T. & S. F., No. 23692, Los Angeles Grain Exchange v. S. P. et al. and four sub-numbers thereunder, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. same; J. B. Hill & Co. v. same; Tarr & McComb Corporation v. same; and Taylor Milling Co. v. same, has determined the applicable rates on grain and grain products from transcontinental groups F and G via Missouri River points to destinations in California, moving under transit, diversion, and reconsignment privileges; decided that the establishment of thru routes and joint rates was not warranted; and disposed of a fourth section question as to rates to San Diego, Calif. Having indicated what the carriers should do about the issues, the Commission has dismissed the complaints. In the title complaint the points of origin were in groups F and G in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. In No. 23692 and the sub-numbers thereunder the points of origin were in transcontinental groups E, F, G, H, and J. Commissioner Lee said that the evidence was confined to shipments originating in groups F and G and that the findings were restricted accordingly. It was found that the applicable rates were and are combinations of the applicable transcontinental rates to the California Southern Pacific junctions, plus the local rates beyond; that such applicable combination rates were and are not unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly prejudicial; and that public interest does not require the establishment of through routes and joint rates from and to such points.

Charges that Red Cross wheat was being used for political purposes at Memphis, Tenn., will be investigated, says John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross. Senator Borah has received letters stating that the wheat was being doled out to members of one political party only.

From Abroad

Austria has decreed that a special permit must be obtained for the importation of barley, rye and flour.

France has again reduced the amount of foreign wheat allowed in milling domestic flour, this time to 25%.

France will permit the importation of 6,614,000 bus. of wheat from French Morocco and Algeria duty free, for the season June 1 to May 31, 1933.

Germany's imports of grain sorghum from the United States are expected to decrease under the duty of 27c per 100 lbs., and the monopoly tax of 81c per 100 lbs. recently imposed.

A German government order has authorized reimports of an equal quantity of wheat and rye duty-free for exports made from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 and at the reduced duty of 4.9 and 3.2 cents per bushel respectively for wheat and rye exported during November to January 31.

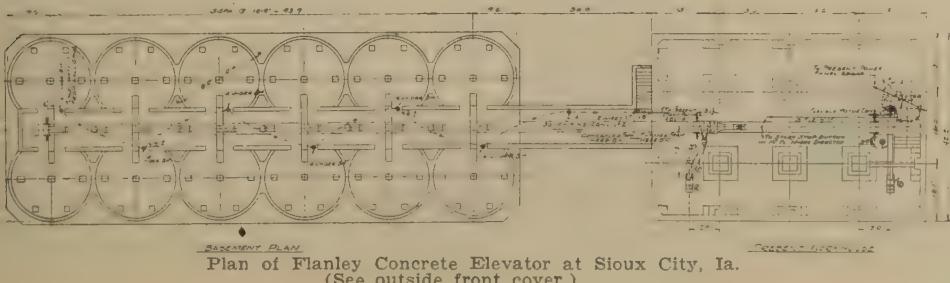
German mills have agreed to double their storage stocks of wheat over a 4-month period to lessen pressure on the market, at the request of the food minister, the government promising to maintain the price level and the banks agreeing to make more liberal loans, thereby taking about 200,000 tons off the open market.

In Czechoslovakia, negotiations for forming an agricultural import syndicate are said to be nearly completed. The syndicate is to comprise grain, flour and livestock and upon its request the government will stipulate the prices at which imported goods must be sold. The difference between the price free frontier plus tariff and the stipulated price is called "syndicate margin" and constitutes more or less an indirect additional import duty.

United States products (including wheat) shipped to France via Canadian ports will be subject to the higher duties of the general schedule of the French tariff, even if the shipments are accompanied by certificates of origin, according to a radiogram from Commercial Attaché Fayette W. Allport, Paris. Certain American products (including wheat) are subject to rates lower than the French general (maximum) rates if shipped directly to France from United States ports.

The Italian Ministry of Agriculture has recently issued new regulations for trading in futures on the exchange at Genoa. Future grain contracts may treat with foreign and domestic grain. These contracts will be called No. 1, No. 2, and Manitoba. The basis for contract No. 1, foreign grain, shall be good merchantable wheat fit for milling and weighing 78 kilograms per hectoliter (60.6 pounds per bushel). The contract unit for future operations shall be: 100 tons of wheat for contracts No. 1 and No. 2, and 50 tons for Manitoba. Contracts for less quantities or for lots made up of wheat of different kinds are not allowed. In the execution of No. 1 contracts the delivery is permissible of wheat from the crops of the Argentine, Uruguay, the United States, Canada, the Danube regions, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

To meet the criticism by the Chicago Board of Trade that the finances of the Farmers National Grain Corporation are unsound by reason of the \$16,000,000 loan due the Farm Board Huff and Stone have gone thru the formality of agreeing that the loan is not to be repaid on demand but in 10 installments beginning in 1932. By gentlemen's agreement there has been no pressure by the Farm Board for repayment and by the same gentlemanly arrangement the payment of each or all of the installments can be postponed. By thus freezing the loan some future administration at Washington hostile to Farm Board waste of public funds will find its hands tied.



Grain Carriers

Churchill, Man.—The first commercial cargo for this port will leave Newcastle, Antwerp and Liverpool in July in the steamship Pennyworth.

The Illinois Central in Supp. 76 to 1537-H will increase the rate on grain from C. & I. V. stations, Joliet-Depue, Ill., to East St. Louis, effective Aug. 16.

Grain rates by lake Chicago to Buffalo are $1\frac{3}{8}$ c per bushel, and the new syndicate of Canadian shipowners has raised the rate from Fort William $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The Burlington on July 15 formally opened its new 110-mile line extending from Chillicothe to Pampa, Tex., thru an agricultural region in Central and Northwestern Texas.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 30,310 cars during the week ended July 9, against 60,372 cars in the like week last year. Farm Board has depressed prices to a figure no self-respecting farmer can afford to accept.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 6 denied the petition of the Port of New York Authority to broaden the scope of the Commission's investigation into free warehousing and storage by railroads, unfairly competing with private warehousemen.

Opening of the Welland Canal July 1 to ships 600 ft. long and drawing 22 instead of 20 ft. is expected to divert much grain from Buffalo. The enlarged canal now is passing very large cargoes among them being 390,000 bus. on the steamer Ashcroft and nearly 400,000 bus. on the Gleneagles, from Ft. William for Kingston, Ont.

Boston, Mass.—The New England Freight Ass'n gave a hearing July 19, to 40 retail grain and feed dealers on the removal of the restriction as to stop-offs for partial loading or to complete loading. Nearly all objected, as several stops to unload would be retail selling from the car door, and unfair competition with the local dealer.

Ft. William, Ont.—Associated Lake Freighters, Ltd., has been organized with Jas. Stewart of Winnipeg general manager, J. Arthur Mathewson, Montreal, pres., and R. A. Carter, Montreal, sec'y-treas. All owners of Canadian vessels have agreed to take stock, of which 300 shares will be issued. Freight rates will be stabilized and each steamship company will be allotted its share of the cargoes. At first the system will be applied to grain only.

Vancouver, B. C.—Issuance of Bs/L for grain loaded on boats is to be safeguarded by requiring the shipper to pay for the grain before receiving from the elevator a statement that the grain has been loaded. Upon production of this statement the shipping company will issue the B/L, instead of upon a mate's receipt for grain delivered on board the vessel. Under the new system the elevator will be protected. A standard grain freight contract is being prepared to take the place of the different forms now in use.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the plan of the four leading eastern lines to consolidate 300 lines east of the Mississippi River in 4 systems, excluding New England. The New York Central absorbs the Virginian and Lackawanna; the Chesapeake & Ohio absorbs the Lehigh Valley and Chicago & Eastern Illinois; the B. & O. takes the Reading, Central of N. J., Western Maryland and Alton; the Pennsylvania takes the Wabash and D. T. & I. Some roads are divided fractionally. The Commission abandoned its own plan for 5 systems. This dic-

tator of the carriers is doing more to destroy than to help the country's transportation facilities.

Seattle Hearing in Grain Rate Case

Northern transcontinental railroads proposed 20 per cent higher freight rates on grain than those recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and later set aside by the supreme court. The proposed rates would average about 4 per cent higher than existing rates.

Opposing the suggested increase in rates is Arthur M. Geary, Portland attorney, representing Oregon and Washington grain growers. He is expected to contend for a sharp reduction.

Another contest centers around Montana grain rates. This will determine whether millions of bushels from that state will come west through Puget Sound ports or will divert to the east thru Minneapolis mills.

The tariff proposed by the carriers gives this region a 3-cent advantage in rates from the Great Falls, Mont., territory as compared with Minneapolis rates. Millers here were expected to contend for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -cent differential ordered by the commission and Minneapolis millers for continuance of the present 1-cent figure.

The railroad proposal also would continue the present Portland differential, which Portland and Seattle attorneys were expected to make an issue.

The examiners recommended abolition of the differential as the result of the 1928 hearing, but were overruled by the commission.

Attorneys for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. offered testimony and exhibits to show most of the grain from interior Oregon points entered the export trade in an effort to sustain the carriers' contention it was subject to the interstate rates:

Growers are seeking reparations on the ground the original shipments were to Portland and should have carried the lower intrastate rates set by the Oregon railroad commission.

Roy W. Ritner, Umatilla County grain grower, and a director of North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., told the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on grain rates that grain farmers of the Pacific northwest are tired of having the deficits from passenger departments and from non-profitable freight service charged against their wheat. He contended the Pacific northwest, shipping a larger percentage of grain for export than any other section, is the only area that has failed to receive the benefit of voluntary re-

ductions in grain rates. He asserted Canadian rates and the recently installed Buffalo-New York rates were less than half the corresponding rates on grain in the Pacific northwest.

C. M. Thomas of the Oregon Commission delivered a defense of Oregon grain rates.—F. K. H.

Two Elevators Connected by Warehouse

The Derby Grain Co. now operates two elevators as one plant at Brewster, Kan., the same office and scale serving the old cribbed house and the new elevator of studded construction.

The new elevator is 30x35 ft. and 36 ft. to square, with 12x35 ft. cupola 24 ft. high, the driveway being 12x30 ft. As first constructed the house had 10 bins, 3 on either side of the work floor, one over work floor and three over driveway. Recently an annex of two bins was constructed on the east side of the elevator, of 8,000 capacity, making the total capacity of the 12 bins 43,000 bus.

The 24-ft. deep pit contains a boot with automatic take-up, and a 600-bu. cylindrical sheller driven direct by a totally enclosed G.E. 10-h.p. motor. A 12-in. conveyor delivers ear corn to the sheller. The driveway contains castiron grates, truck lift with air compressor.

The equipment includes one elevator leg with 14-in., 5-ply rubber belt and 13x7 V cups with a capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour; 10-h.p. V-belt head drive; radial distributor; a 1,600-bu. Eureka Cleaner in the cupola, driven by a 10-h.p. totally enclosed G.E. motor; 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and an all-steel manlift.

All spouting in the cupola is made of 16-gage iron of the telescoping type. The electric wiring is in conduit.

The new elevator is connected with the old by a warehouse 40x24 ft., used for flour and full line of commercial feeds and to house the feed grinding and mixing unit. All buildings are thus connected. The entire plant is iron clad.

The plant will accommodate close to 65,000 bus. The new elevator was designed and built by Munson & Hanson.

It has been suggested that the present allowance of 50 cents per barrel for grinding Red Cross wheat be increased because the distribution of Red Cross flour actually displaces a like quantity of the mills' own brands of flour, which flour would have borne its fair share of the administrative and selling expense of each mill.



Derby Grain Co.'s Elevators at Brewster, Kan.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Beebe, Ark.—R. T. Rainey recently started operation of a new grist mill here.

Helena, Ark.—A creditors' meeting was held on July 12 by the Southern Feed Mills, Inc., which recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The referee is E. C. Hornor.

CALIFORNIA

Merced, Cal.—An up-to-date crushing plant is being installed by the Merced Elvtr. Co.

Pomona, Cal.—The Pomona Grain & Milling Co. contemplates starting soon to rebuild its plant that burned last March, using the old site. Business has been carried on ever since the fire.

Los Angeles, Cal.—David K. Edwards, who came to this city in 1886 and established the pioneer grain business of Newmark & Edwards, retiring about 20 years ago, died July 3, at the age of 75 years.

According to the attorney-general's office the 1931 amendments by the legislative com'te to Sections 27 and 34 of the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, relating to fumigation of weevilly grain, may be unconstitutional, and procedure under the Amended Political Code rather than under the Warehouse Receipts Act in weevil control has been advised. According to the amendments to the act, warehousemen were permitted to fumigate and charge costs against the infested grain, providing that, in the absence of special agreement with the storers, no charge could be assessed unless all other infested lots were also fumigated, and the warehouse, if infested with weevil, sprayed or otherwise cleaned so as to control the weevil. Fifteen days' notice was required to the recorded owner, permitting infested lots to be moved if desired. The infestation had to be certified in writing by the county agricultural commissioner.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Dwyer Elvtr. Co., Ltd., one of the smaller companies having membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, recently went into voluntary liquidation.

Kipling, Sask.—A terrific wind that amounted almost to a cyclone struck this locality on the evening of June 29 and blew the roof off the Pool Elvtr. bin, also twisted the cupola off the elevator. The same evening other sections of southern Saskatchewan were visited by severe hail storms that wrought considerable damage to the grain belt.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain storage facilities at this port are to be increased by 1,475,000 bus. in order to take care of the Alberta crops, which are expected to be heavy this year. The additions will bring the total capacity of the port up to 17,703,000 bus. Elvtr. No. 1, leased from the Harbor Commission to the Vancouver Terminals, Ltd., will be increased by 475,000 bus., and Elvtr. No. 3, leased to the United Grain Growers Export Co., will be increased by 1,000,000 bus. Work of construction, which has already started, will be rushed to completion.

COLORADO

Pritchett, Colo.—A new grain firm has been organized here, taking over the new Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point and the Farmers Grain Co.'s house at McCall Switch (Pritchett p. o.). It will operate as the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Wray, Colo.—The new flour mill, which is an addition to the elevator of the Wray Equity Exchange Co., was put in operation early this month. It has a capacity of 50 barrels daily, and also manufactures breakfast foods, mill feeds and cornmeal.

Harmony Colo.—On July 15, the coal shed of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. (operating locally as Harmony Elvtr. Co.) was entirely destroyed and the power house was somewhat damaged by fire presumed to have been started by the burning of weeds on the Union Pacific right-of-way.

ILLINOIS

Argenta, Ill.—The A & O Grain Co. is covering the sides of its large elevator with galvanized iron.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co.'s elevator on the Rock Island Railroad has just been painted.

Neoga, Ill.—The hay barn of the Kehoe Hay Company was totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of July 14.

Kasbeer, Ill.—Kasbeer Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently added one Style "B" McMillin Electrical Truck Dump to its equipment.

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 10-ton scale. Louis Fillmer is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Petersburg, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. has opened its Junction Elvtr., with Keith Bateman in charge. A truck hoist was recently installed.

Fillmore, Ill.—Dr. V. A. Bost has leased the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and he and L. W. McCollum (a former manager) are in charge.

Gorman, Ill.—The Mazon Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Mazon, Ill., has added to its equipment at this station one McMillin Style "A" Belt Driven Truck Dump.

Illiopolis, Ill.—The Illiopolis Grain Co., Inc., which operates a farmers elevator here, has sold its retail business only to Russell Hoke and J. L. Shively.

Minonk, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Streator-Minonk territory will be held at the Woodford Hotel, Minonk, July 28, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner will be served.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The grain trade of the Chatsworth territory held its regular monthly meeting at the Chatsworth Hotel, this city, on July 26, at 7 p. m., the business part of the meeting following the dinner.

Shannon, Ill.—The Shannon Grain Co. has leased its building to Graham Bros., who will use it for the storage of grain and fuel. G. E. Reddington, who has been manager of the Graham concern, will have charge of the business.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The new 20,000-bu. elevator under construction for the Fernandes Grain Co., replacing the house recently burned, will be equipped with a compressed air dump. The house will be ready in time for the new crop.

Mineral, Ill.—The corn crib of the Federal Elvtr. Co. was side swiped by a hit-and-run driver some time between closing time Saturday night, July 2, and Monday morning. The large doors on the crib were cut entirely in two by the force of the impact.

Belleville, Ill.—Burglars entered the office of the Reichert Elvtr. by removing a pane of glass in a rear window and unlocking it, during the night of July 15, took a cash box from the safe, which had been left unlocked, and removed from it \$108 in cash. Several checks were not taken.

Savanna, Ill.—E. R. Kibler, of Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, bot at sheriff's sale recently the large elevator formerly owned by the Savanna Elvtr. Co., and operated under lease until last August by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee. The elevator and storage tanks have a capacity of 412,000 bus.

Freeport, Ill.—Hodel & Boylan, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, will become correspondents of Lamson Bros. & Co. on Aug. 1. They gave up the Beach-Wickham & Co. wire on the same date when the latter company decided to discontinue all private wires in their 19 offices. Offices will be continued in the Kresge Bldg.

Ottawa, Ill.—A public meeting was held in the American Legion Hall here, at 7:45 p. m., July 7, sponsored by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, similar to a number of others held throughout the state recently. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the ass'n, spoke on "Farmers Elevators vs. the Grain Monopoly," and B. W. Snow on "Markets, Taxes and Governments."

Highland, Ill.—The Central Feed Mills Co. has been organized and incorporated for \$25,000 and has purchased the old Highland Milling Co.'s plant, with the exception of that part that was used for the making of flour. It will operate the elevator portion of the plant, which is now equipping with new machinery, and expects to start operation some time in August. The new company will make any kind of feed used on the farm, having connected with it 25 dealers who are stockholders. The officers of the company are: Pres., Ben R. Bauman; vice-pres., F. J. Malan; sec'y, Charles Ulmet; and treas., Gottlieb Steiner.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Hales & Hunter plant in Riverdale has been covered with aluminum paint.

W. N. Eckhardt has returned to Chicago after a 15 months' stay at Los Angeles, but he intends to return to California.

The Federal Board reviewing grain appeals and the general field headquarters supervising grading have been removed to offices at 506 South Wabash Av.

The terminal elevator at Matteson, just outside this city, and known as the Matteson Elvtr., which was abandoned several years ago, is being torn down.

We have made arrangements in Chicago for facilities that will enable us to transfer grain from cars to lake vessels.—Cargill Grain Co. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

Beach-Wickham & Co. are discontinuing private wire service in their 19 offices on Aug. 1 and the Freeport, Ill., and Sioux City, Ia., offices are being closed. The other offices will concentrate on the solicitation of cash and futures business, using the public wires for communication.

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GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN - CHICAGO - - 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
CLEARING THROUGH CARHART-CODE-HARWOOD CO., CHICAGO

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

The membership of the Board of Trade will vote on the proposition to extend the closing hour of the exchange to 2 p. m. on all days except Saturday, on Aug. 5.

Louis G. Sonnenheil, sole owner of the grain brokerage firm of Sonnenheil & Co., Dallas, Tex., was suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade, on July 20, for insolvency.

Arthur G. Norris, brother of James Norris of the Norris Grain Co., died at his home, the Sovereign Hotel, on July 20, from chronic myocarditis. He was 45 years of age and retired. He is survived by his widow and one child.

Joseph Kord, employed as a spoutman at the Northwestern Elvtr., 122nd St. and the Calumet River, operated by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., caught his left arm in the tripper belt, shortly after starting to work, on July 12, and was fatally injured, dying after being taken to the South Shore Hospital. It was the first accident of the kind at the elevator for a long time, and Mr. Kord was considered a careful employee. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Charles Getzien, a grain inspector employed since 1897 by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, died suddenly at his home in this city on June 19 at the age of 64. He was industrious, and was conscientious almost to a fault, ever fearful that he might have overlooked something that would cause a loss to another. Many friends and fellow-workers attended the funeral, bearing mute testimony to the friendship and the esteem in which he was held. Interment was in Concordia Cemetery in Chicago.

A temporary injunction, sought by James K. Riordan, a grain broker, to restrain the Board of Trade from enforcing its suspension of Riordan's trading privileges, ordered last October, was denied in circuit court, on July 18, the judge ordering that Riordan's case against the Board of Trade be tried on the allegations made in the bill. The reason for Riordan's suspension was not made public by the Board of Trade, but Riordan in his bill for injunction indicates that it was for alleged failure to meet obligations, on charges presented by F. S. Lewis & Co., grain brokers, who, according to Riordan, owe him more than he owes them.

INDIANA

Clay City, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new car loading device.

Craigville, Ind.—Craigville Elvtr. Co. is adding a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Noblesville, Ind.—Dugger & Van Zant have added to their equipment one McMillin Style "B" Electrical Truck Dump.

Charlottesville, Ind.—Reeves Grain & Fuel Co. has added to its elevator equipment one Style "A" McMillin Truck Dump for belt drive.

New Boston (Maukport p. o.), Ind.—Gus Waninger is erecting a new building in which he will install a hammer mill for feed grinding.

Ockley, Ind.—Whiteman Bros. have improved their equipment by installing one McMillin Style "B" Electrical Truck Dump for supplying both corn and wheat sinks.

Richmond, Ind.—John Jackson, of the Hagerstown Grain Co., Hagerstown, Ind., has bot the Richmond Roller Mills and will divide his time between Hagerstown and Richmond.

Monon, Ind.—The many friends of D. L. Brookie will regret to learn that after being confined with pneumonia for several weeks he suffered two strokes and will be confined for some time.

North Judson, Ind.—Improvements have been made at Vanek's elevator, including installation of a new mash mixer and construction of a new office and feed room. Work will soon be started on erecting new coal sheds.

Jolietville (Sheridan p. o.), Ind.—Wayne Mills, of Boone Grove, Ind., has been appointed manager of the McVey-Goodrich Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. McVey, who has been associated with the company for several years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At the special session of the state legislature, now in session, a bill was introduced, known as House Bill 672, to fix the price on farm products. This bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum fine of \$500, to sell or buy corn at less than 50c per bus., wheat at less than \$1 per bu., barley or rye at less than 75c and soy beans at less than \$1 per bu.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—The Posey Seed & Feed Co. recently moved from its former location to the former Simpson lumber yard at Fourth and Mill Sts., in order to give it more room for its mills, for storage and for display.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At the recent election of the Board of Trade John P. Frenzel, Jr., was elected pres., succeeding W. H. Simmons; I. E. Woodard was elected vice-pres., succeeding John P. Frenzel. There was no opposition to the regular ticket.

Brookville, Ind.—Elmer H. Strohmier, former manager of the Franklin County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, has leased the elevator from the Yum Yum Feed Mills, south of Brookville, and installed new machinery, including automatic truck dump and a 20-ton truck scale.

Brook, Ind.—Walter Nading, formerly grain merchant of Flat Rock, Ind., has succeeded William Lyons as manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co., of Brook, Ind. Mr. Nading will also be in charge of the Beaver City (Brook p. o.) plant.—Standard Elvtr. Co. [successor to Brook Grain Co.]

Pierceton, Ind.—The report that the Kraus & Apfelbaum Elvtr., in the hands of a receiver, is now owned by M. Mayer and H. W. Isay, of South Whitley, Ind., is incorrect. The ownership is the same as heretofore, and Messrs. Mayer and Isay are the authorized agents of the elevator.

Poseyville, Ind.—Will operate the Reising elevator, which has a capacity of 12,000 bus., located on the C. & E. I. road. Will carry same side lines that N. Reising & Sons did and will not make or add any additions, improvements, as the plant is complete. It has hammer mill, burr and roller mill with corn aspirators, dry batch mixer and molasses mixer. Manufacturing our own feeds.—Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., Inc., by N. Reising, mgr.

Morocco, Ind.—Grain dealers in and around Morocco have learned the practical value of "getting together" and have ironed out some of their local difficulties in this manner. This group is now holding meetings regularly each month. In June a particularly interesting meeting was held, at which the wives were present, it being a combined supper and meeting. Several Indianapolis grain dealers attended and reported that it was a fine meeting.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills has contracted with Herbert B. DePrez, receiver for the William Nading Grain Co., headquarters Greensburg, Ind., to operate the elevators of that company in handling this year's crop. The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. is operating the Nading elevators at Waldron, Prescott, Adams, St. Paul, Greensburg, Fenns and Lewis Creek, and the Reimann-McCammon elevators at Sandusky, Williamstown, Burney and Letts.

IOWA

Colfax, Ia.—The Denniston & Partridge Co. has rebuilt the leg head in its elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—A 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed by the Brubaker Feed Co.

Grand Mound, Ia.—The John Mueller elevator suffered small damage from a windstorm on July 13.

Estherville, Ia.—H. N. Jensen & Sons, feed manufacturers, have installed a large portable feed mill.

Fontenelle, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is putting up a steel tank annex to its elevator to hold 8,000 bus.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Beach-Wickham & Co. succeeds Beach & Pierce here. "Buck" Pierce remains as manager.

Valeria, Ia.—The Valeria Grain Co. has repaired and remodeled its elevator in anticipation of a busy season.

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Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.
Call or Wire
Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property**

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Work has been started on the construction of new storage bins here for the Milligan & McCarthy Lbr. & Grain Co.

Cherokee, Ia.—Weart & Lysaght are installing a 24-foot 20-ton Gaston No-Twist Truck Scale. Younglove Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Marshalltown, Ia.—M. S. McCarthy, local correspondent for the Beach-Wickham Grain Co., is closing his office here at the end of this month.

Minburn, Ia.—New coal sheds have replaced the old ones at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., and a general clean-up given the premises.

Clinton, Ia.—Fire at the plant of the Corn Syrup Refining Co. caused a scare at 1 a. m., July 8, but firemen put it out with but little damage. A motor was the cause.

Atalissa, Ia.—The branch elevator of the Daviport Elvtr. Co. was re-opened this month, after having been closed since last October. Ray Balandger of Storm Lake is manager.

Calamus, Ia.—Rodney Sherman was appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently, relieving A. G. Christensen, resigned.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Coulter, Ia.—Chris Hansen, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is reported to have disappeared recently. The sec'y of the company is said to be acting as manager.

Stuart, Ia.—N. D. Wildman is tearing down the Walsworth & Johnson elevator here which he purchased some months ago. This leaves one elevator at this point, the one operated by Mr. Wildman.

Sioux City, Ia.—Beach-Wickham & Co. are discontinuing their office here on Aug. 1, and are removing the private wire from all 19 offices they have operated in Iowa and Illinois on the same date.

Westview, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, has purchased the large transfer elevator at this station and will operate same. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is making repairs on the plant.

Truesdale, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is moving the old elevator from its site, on which it will erect at once a new elevator and feed house, the new structure to be fireproof and of 50,000 bus. capacity.

Clermont, Ia.—The property and business of the Farmers Co-op. Society here has been bot by C. M. Kneeland, who has been the manager for the past 13 years and who will now operate under his own name.

Inwood, Ia.—By court order, the assignee in the matter of the general assignment of the Klein Bros. Grain Co. for the benefit of creditors, was authorized to pay final dividend. The company formerly operated several elevators in Iowa, with headquarters here.

Algona, Ia.—Raymond Irons and Homer Anderson, who has been associated with his father, Fred Anderson, in the grain and coal business here, have purchased the interests of the senior Mr. Anderson and are now operating the business as a partnership. Fred Anderson bot the elevator about 17 years ago.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Since the death of Chas. Noble, former manager of the local elevator of the Shenandoah Grain & Coal Co., June 19, John Halderman, the owner, has taken over active management, temporarily carrying this in addition to his regular brokerage and merchandising business on grain and seed.

Mt. Ayr, Ia.—The Mt. Ayr Mill & Feed Co. has leased the John McClanahan coal office and sheds for the coming year, and will handle coal in addition to its mill and feed business. It will take possession Aug. 1, and the name of the firm will be the Mt. Ayr Mill, Feed & Coal Co.—Mt. Ayr Mill & Feed Co., J. M. Anderson.

Des Moines, Ia.—About Aug. 1 the "farmers' holiday" is scheduled to begin, in which period no farm products are to be put on the market, in an endeavor to raise prices. It was reported that 65 of the 99 counties in Iowa had been organized in this movement by the middle of July. Jesse B. Sickler, of Ogden, is sec'y of the ass'n.

Shambaugh, Ia.—Pierce Milling Co., the partnership between John A. Pierce and his son, L. J., which has been operating the 50-barrel mill here, has turned it back to its owner, J. M. Phander, and opened a 25-barrel mill in Clarinda, where it put in a 12-h. p. gasoline engine for power. Mr. Phander has made arrangement with Chas. Sockler for operation of the local plant.

Remsen, Ia.—Thieves were successful in their attempt to open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by burglars Sunday night, July 10, but nothing was taken.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Mid-States Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares of no par value; officers: C. D. Thorsen, pres.; Charles W. Kriek, vice-pres., and John L. Schwab, sec'y-treas.; to engage in the wholesale and retail grain and feed business. This company succeeds Mid-States Grain, Inc., which was dissolved June 15.

Morrison, Ia.—A pad of blank checks and a check protector were stolen from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of July 8, and shortly afterwards forged checks on the company appeared at Toledo, Marshalltown and Cherokee. A man supposed to be the thief barely escaped the police at Omaha the following week.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Offerle, Kan.—The Russell Grain Co. recently employed J. B. Young, of Wichita, as manager here.

Wichita, Kan.—The Smith-McLinden Grain Co. is now represented by Wallace D. Creamer, who is traveling for the company.

Alexander, Kan.—Ream & Webs closed their elevator business during the last week of June and Mr. Howard took over the business the following week.

Spearville, Kan.—The Bowersock Mill & Power Co. at this station has installed a new No. 40 Curtis Compressor purchased of the White Star Co.

Osborne, Kan.—The Osborne County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing SKF Ball Bearings in its elevator here. These were furnished by the White Star Co.

Latimer, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. here was sold at sheriff's sale, July 5, to Emil Czarnowsky and Paul Wendt for \$3,057, who have been operating the elevator under lease.

Protection, Kan.—The Protection Co-op. Supply Co. is installing a new elevator cup belt and making a few repairs on its elevator. The material is being furnished by the White Star Co.

Carlton, Kan.—G. E. Williams, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, has purchased from the White Star Co. a new heavy rubber covered elevator cup belt and other repairs for the elevator.

Sublette, Kan.—L. J. Christensen, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at Garden City hospital, on July 6, after a short illness. He was about 30 years of age.

Iowa Point, Kan.—The elevator here owned by George Taylor and William Harness burned early in the morning of July 5, from fire of unknown origin, that started near the top of the building.

Clifton, Kan.—The Clifton Grain Co., managed by James Gifford for the past several years, has been sold to Mr. Search, of Logan, Kan. In the transaction Mr. Gifford took in some farming land.

Wilmore, Kan.—The Wilmore Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a new 12-inch 4-ply rubber covered elevator cup belt in its elevator here and also made other repairs. The material used was bot from the White Star Co.

Plainville, Kan.—A 130-h. p. diesel engine is being installed in the Bowersock Milling & Power Co.'s 300-barrel mill, replacing motor power. The company expects to rebuild and modernize the mill some time this fall.

Copeland, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., which operates a line of elevators, also a terminal at Hutchinson has leased the 500,000-bu. house of the Copeland Equity Exchange. Harry Light with the Security Co. for 12 years, will manage it. This is the elevator of which Al Swanson, who recently committed suicide, was manager until recently.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
Wichita, Kansas
WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

Williamsburg, Kan.—It is reported that the Mid-Continent Grain Co. will not open its elevator here this season, the low price of grain and the small acreage of small grains about Williamsburg making its operation unprofitable.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co. has bought the Home Grain Co. from W. S. and H. Lovitt, owners. W. S. Lovitt will be manager of the Flook Grain Co., while Mr. Flook will devote most of his time to other interests.—O. Ivar Norden.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The local branch office of James E. Bennett & Co. was closed recently. All business will be handled by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Co., Frank Durkin, former manager, will become manager of the company's Wichita office.

Dodge City, Kan.—It was reported that approximately \$6,000 worth of Farm Board wheat would be sold from storage in the Dodge City Terminal Elvtr. on July 25 for taxes, thru the efforts of county officials to collect taxes on the government's grain.

Plainville, Kan.—The Morrison, Gregg, Mitchell Grain Co. has rebuilt its dumping capacity and built a conveyor on trestles to carry wheat from the elevator to the storage building erected last year, thus increasing its facilities for handling the wheat crop.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The Childress-Raymond Mill, two miles west of Baxter Springs, owned principally by Allison Childress, of Joplin, Mo., burned about 5 a. m. Sunday, July 10; loss, \$20,000; partly insured. The fire is believed to have started from a short circuit in high tension wires.

Dodge City, Kan.—Owing to lack of finances, broadcasting of the market reports over Station KGNO, this city, was about to be discontinued, when the Security Elvtr. Co., headquarters Hutchinson, which operates many elevators in the southwest wheat belt, took over the market broadcasting.

Protection, Kan.—Protection Co-op. Supply Co. has torn down its elevator "B" and is using its lumber and machinery in constructing a 16 x 28 x 22-foot addition on the south of the recently acquired Eubank elevator, which will be used for feed grinding only. The addition will have 10 bins for grain.

Wellington, Kan.—Two units of the Aetna Mills, of the Commander-Larabee Corp., burned early on the morning of July 18; loss estimated at approximately \$240,000; only a small quantity of wheat was lost. The headhouse and the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator, construction of which had just been about completed, were unharmed.

Downs, Kan.—L. E. McQuillan, who recently purchased the feed mill here, as reported in the Journals June 22, has installed machinery for making feed and flour and is now operating. Improvements contemplated by Mr. McQuillan for the near future include a warehouse in the rear of the mill, a small office building on the west and dump and scales on the east side.

Ash Valley, Kan.—C. C. Brandon's elevator burned early Sunday morning, July 10; only \$1,000 insurance was carried on building and contents; about 1,500 bus. of wheat burned also. The day following the fire Mr. Brandon was operating a portable elevator and was undecided as to whether he would rebuild or not. Three cars of wheat had been loaded from the elevator Saturday, and so escaped.

KENTUCKY

Carlisle, Ky.—The Carlisle Mill & Supply Co. recently installed a new corn cutter and grader which manufactures three grades of chicken feed at one operation. The demand for poultry feed has been steadily growing in this section.

Louisville, Ky.—W. M. Wallace, in charge of grain buying for the Louisville Milling Co., a unit of General Mills, Inc., will also handle feed sales. The entire operation and sales of the Louisville plant of the company have been put under the management of the Kansas City division, instead of, as heretofore, operation being under Chicago and direction of sales and warehousing under Kansas City.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
Consign Us
Kansas City, Mo.

Owensboro, Ky.—Owensboro Grain Co. has installed at its new plant one McMillin Style "B" Electric Truck Dump.

MARYLAND

Cumberland, Md.—An office has been established in the Jenvey Bldg., this city, by Martin L. Johnson, former vice-pres. of the Buley-Patterson Co., Inc., who has taken over the feed and grain department of that firm and entered the brokerage business under his own name, handling, in addition, flour and a general grocery line.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Geo. E. Morrison, head of Geo. E. Morrison & Co., grain and hay distributors, is ill from a nervous breakdown.—R. C. N.

The many friends in the trade of W. Whitridge Rider, head of Daniel Rider, Inc., grain, hay and feed, will regret to learn of the death of his mother here recently.—R. C. N.

Receipts of water-borne new wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season are more than 100,000 bus. short of what they were at the corresponding date (July 23) last year.—R. C. N.

The wife of J. Nelson Gates, assistant chief grain inspector of the Chamber of Commerce, is at the Church Home & Infirmary, convalescing from the effects of a recent operation for appendicitis.—R. C. N.

Members of the Baltimore Flour Club were entertained with an elaborate crab feast on the afternoon of July 23 by former pres., A. W. Mears, of the Chamber of Commerce, at the latter's country home on the Middle River.—R. C. N.

All doubt concerning the future status of domestic grain elevator "E" of the B. & O. Railroad at Mount Clare, has been removed by the announcement made July 21 by the operating department of this road that the elevator would continue to function.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Merrill, Mich.—Thieves blew open the safe of the Wolohan Elvtr. Co. June 12, and escaped with \$100 in cash and checks. Entrance was gained thru a window.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has its elevator sheds and office reroofed and painted, and also improvements made to the interior of the buildings.

Greilickville, Mich.—John Zolkowski's mill, a landmark in this region, burned at 3:50 a. m. July 19; loss, \$10,000; partly insured; it is reported as probable that a new mill will be erected to replace it.

Charlotte, Mich.—Belden & Co., whose headquarters are at Genesee, N. Y., and which operates elevators at this point, at Eaton Rapids, Chester and Onondaga, in Michigan, is reported to be dissolving.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, which includes 90 co-operative elevators, at a recent luncheon meeting held in this city elected the following officers: Pres., Carl Martin, of Coldwater (re-elected); vice-pres., Milton Burkholder, of Marquette (re-elected); sec'y, Harry Sanford, of Battle Creek, succeeding the late H. D. Horton, of Hastings. Directors: George McCalla, of Ypsilanti; W. E. Phillips, of Detroit; E. W. Irwin, of Saginaw, all re-elected, and the sec'y.

Mason, Mich.—George Ward, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. here for the Christian Breisch Co., of Lansing, fought three rounds with lightning on the morning of June 25. He was awakened early by a terrific peal of thunder and flash of lightning, and looking out saw his barn in flames. He put out the fire himself before it did much damage, when another bolt from the clouds set his house afire, and again he formed a fire company of one and got the best of it. On going to the elevator for the day's work, he found that the power wires running into the mill had been struck by lightning, which had put all the electrical equipment completely out of business.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Lake Odessa, Mich.—The fire damage at the elevator of Smith Bros. Veite & Co., that occurred on June 23, at 7:45 p. m., in the bean room, amounted to about \$1,000; fully covered by insurance.

Vermontville, Mich.—Charles R. Brown, manager of the Citizens Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for several years, resigning about three years ago, died at his farm home near here, from pneumonia, June 29, at the age of 51 years.

Elmira, Mich.—On July 11 the warehouse of the Elmira Warehouse Co. was totally destroyed by fire, caused by exposure. The original fire apparently started simultaneously in three warehouses. All indications point to these fires having been set.

Laingsburg, Mich.—The grain elevator and coal business conducted for many years by the late Chapman R. Bailey and his son, Raymond W. Bailey, re-opened during the second week of July and will hereafter be conducted by Raymond W. Bailey, who will be assisted in operating the elevator by Clarence P. Keusch. After the death of Chapman Bailey difficulties developed regarding the estate and the co-partnership that previously existed and the elevator was closed during the spring months on account of the litigation that followed, which has now been adjusted.

MINNESOTA

Sherack, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has had its local elevator's roof repaired.

Viola, Minn.—The Viola Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned about the middle of this month.

Briceley, Minn.—A new flour and feed shed has been erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Minneota, Minn.—Ben Paxton, manager of the Farmers & Merchants Supply Co., resigned recently.

Dotson (Springfield p. o.), Minn.—The Dotson Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is going out of business.

Hancock, Minn.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s coal sheds have been rebuilt and the capacity now is 150 tons.

Truman, Minn.—A new warehouse for merchandise handled has been completed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hutchinson, Minn.—Harry Walker, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned the first of this month.

Racine, Minn.—A magnetic separator has been installed in Elmer Stewart's feed mill, and the plant overhauled.

Owatonna, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which operates two mills, recently installed its second magnetic separator.

Milan, Minn.—The cupola of the Taplin Grain Co.'s elevator has been covered with iron siding and the entire elevator painted.

Ortonville, Minn.—Big Stone Co. has added one McMillin Style "A" Belt Driven Truck Dump to its elevator equipment.

Winthrop, Minn.—Harold Frank, of Prescott, Wis., has taken over the management of the Pacific Grain Co.'s interest here.

Mankato, Minn.—The new manager of the C. A. Nachbar Co.'s elevator is P. H. Klaverkamp, formerly of Madison Lake, Minn.

Hanska, Minn.—Extensive repairs are being made on the Eagle Roller Mill elevator here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Great Western Grain Co. has purchased the Pacific Elvtr. Co.'s house here. Oscar Hise will continue as manager.

Murdock, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevators at this point and at Raymond have been re-sided, painted and general repairs made.

Doran, Minn.—The elevator of the Doran Grain Co. has been given a new coat of paint. J. J. Brady's elevator has recently been iron-clad.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been purchased by K. S. Bagley, of A. D. Thompson & Co., grain, Duluth.

Farmington, Minn.—Additional new equipment including scalper has been installed at the Farm Service Stores, Inc., here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Saint Hilaire, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, of Minneapolis, has bot the C. Roe Grain Co.'s elevator here. Arthur Hanson, manager, will remain with the new owners.

Duluth, Minn.—New members of the Board of Trade include John Kellogg, of the Stratton Grain Co., and A. L. Burdick, manager of the Duluth office of the Occident Elvtr. Co.

Green Valley, Minn.—A new head drive and new Fairbanks-Morse Motors along with other improvements will be installed here for the Atias Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Cobden, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. is building a six-bin coal shed and a large feed warehouse for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn., at this place. The building will be ironclad.

Ogema, Minn.—Ogema Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: E. S. Ferguson and others; to operate elevators and warehouses and buy, sell and store grain, seed and flour. This is an old, established firm.

Madison Lake, Minn.—P. H. Klaverkamp, who has been manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co.'s house here for the past four years, has resigned and has been succeeded by Charles Mosher, of St. Clair. Mr. Klaverkamp has gone to Mankato.

Duluth, Minn.—Local grain men recently presented Benj. J. Stockman, retiring pres. of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., whose plant is in Superior, with a beautiful scroll, expressing their good-will, making the presentation on the floor of the Exchange.

Welcome, Minn.—The new construction here for the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. consists of a 30,000-bu. addition to the company's elevator, which has been given a thoro overhauling, including new pits and rearrangement of the machinery. The elevator has been covered with metal, also.

Ellsworth, Minn.—A tornado swept thru here on July 9, tearing iron siding from the Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s plant, wrecking the driveway and an iron-clad feed warehouse and seriously damaging the brick office. The Brown Grain Co. suffered similar damage to its driveway and office of its west elevator and its east elevator was twisted 8 inches off its foundation.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Daniel J. Kennedy, connected with the Atlas Elvtr. Co. for 32 years, 16 of which were spent in this city as sec'y of the company, died at his home here, on July 11, after an illness of about four weeks. He was 73 years of age. He was a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, the Western Grain Men's Ass'n and of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. M. Chilton has resigned as assistant general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in Chicago to become head of the grain department of the Commander-Larabee Corp., whose headquarters are in this city, taking over his new duties Aug. 15. He will have control of the 33,000,000 bus. of storage space owned by the Commander-Larabee Corp. and by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Mr. Chilton, before his association with the Farmers National, was manager of the Checkered Elvtr. Co.'s business in St. Louis, and previous to that was associated with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., now a subsidiary of the Farmers National.

MISSOURI

Monett, Mo.—Meyer Milling Co. has added to its equipment one McMillin Style "B" Electrical Truck Dump.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Feed & Produce Ass'n has installed a pulverizer, corn cracker and grader in its elevator.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Henderson Produce Co., which manufactures feed for its 14 stores at this point, has installed a corn cracker and grader.

Maywood, Mo.—The LaGrange Elvtr. Co., of LaGrange, Mo., has established a branch at this point, with Earl Smith, of Lewistown, in charge.

Maysville, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange and the Missouri Livestock Commission Co. have installed corn crackers and graders in their elevators here.

Savannah, Mo.—Henry Field Seed Co. has opened a small feed plant here, fitted with a corn sheller, an all-purpose corn cracker and grader, and hammer grinder, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton mixer, a small elevating leg, a clearer, 3 bins, and 16-h.p. in three Century motors, which produces 4 tons of feed daily for sale in the company's retail stores.

Puxico, Mo.—J. R. Bowman recently completed arrangements for taking over the elevator owned by the Cape County Milling Co., which it had leased to others for the past four years.

St. Louis, Mo.—Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of Chicago extended one of its Illinois private wires to this point where an office was opened in the Merchants Exchange on July 6. Wirt Knapp is manager.

Armstrong, Mo.—The elevator owned by F. L. Summers, who operates as the Farmers Grain & Feed Exchange, was discovered to be on fire at 5:30 a. m., July 5, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Crossed electric wires were given as the cause.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include John W. Cain, vice-pres. and general manager of the Midland Flour Milling Co., on transfer from R. W. Amrine, the company's wheat buyer, and Robert W. McGahey on transfer from Tracy L. Cockle.

Gallatin, Mo.—J. O. and C. M. Keith, of Kansas City, experienced millers and feed dealers, are the new proprietors of the Gallatin Mill, which has been closed for several years. Old machinery is being overhauled and new equipment installed for the manufacture of commercial feeds, whole wheat flour and cornmeal. It is expected to have the mill in operation again very soon.

Kansas City, Mo.—About the middle of this month, after receiving many protests from wheat buyers and Kansas millers on account of the change in method of making protein tests, the Kansas State Inspection Dept. has returned to the former method. The change consisted in making protein test reports with only one decimal, breaking the figures on five on the second decimal, thus: A sample testing 12.14% protein was reported as 12.10, and a sample testing 12.16 was reported as 12.20.

Kansas City, Mo.—Numerous inaccurate protein tests are reported to have been delivered from the Kansas state laboratory on late July 9, 10 and 11 samples of Kansas wheat, resulting in an unusually large number of protein appeal requests from buyers, variations in some instances being nearly a point between original and appeal proteins, making it necessary for sellers to accept discounts based on market difference prevailing on the date the wheat sold. More accurate tests in the state laboratory have been assured.

MONTANA

Hinsdale, Mont.—Stockholders of the Hinsdale Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n recently voted to sell the elevator to the National Grain Corp., transfer of the property to be made immediately. Albert O. Nelson will continue as manager.

Nashua, Mont.—Peter Erickson has taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place and some changes are being made, including a new type engine drive with a 25-h.p. motor. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Madoc, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. has been turned over to the National Grain Corp. This house was closed on account of crop conditions the past year. Ellis LaRoche will be the new manager—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc Co. (of Flaxville, Mont.)

Miles City, Mont.—Construction of a 20,000-bu. addition to the elevator of the Miles City Grain Co. was started early this month, doubling the capacity of the plant. The new building will be a duplicate of the old one and will be a short distance west of it. The machinery will be transferred to the new building and the old building used for storage only. The loading platform will be transferred to the new structure, which will be completed by Aug. 10, in time for the new crop.

Lewistown, Mont.—Three officers of the old Judith Milling Co. (which went into bankruptcy in 1929), S. B. Fairbanks, pres.; A. A. Freeseman, Jr., vice-pres., and R. L. Moody, office manager and auditor, are reported to have been indicted by a federal grand jury, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, sending a false statement thru the mails, conducting a stock selling campaign when it was known the company was insolvent, and conspiracy. Four banks, namely, First National Bank of Boston, Brooklyn American Bank, Brooklyn Trust Co., and the Metropolitan National Bank of Minneapolis, claim to have been defrauded of \$450,000 thru the issuance of fraudulent grain warehouse receipts.

In the report of the Montana Grain Dealers Ass'n, appearing on page 27 of the last number of the Journals, in the address of Mrs. H. A. Morris, head of the grain division of the Montana Dept. of Agriculture, where the value of storage tickets was given at \$160,691.18, this amount should have been \$106,691.18.

Winifred, Mont.—All three of the elevators at this point will operate this year. W. C. Mendel will have charge of the Montana Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, C. W. Truesdell will manage the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's house, and L. E. Dunn, who has kept the Montana-Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator open the entire year, will continue its operation.

Flaxville, Mont.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.'s elevator was discovered to be on fire at 10:30 p. m., June 30. The fire was in the head and there was no chance to save the house with the apparatus we have here. We had a very close call, as their elevator was right next to us. Our coal bin almost connects the two buildings. We called on the town of Scobey for aid and with their help managed to save our elevator.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co. [Another report states that the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 18-bin 30,000-bu. elevator to be completed in time for the new crop. There will be one leg with Salem Buckets, a 10-ton Fairbanks Receiving Scale and an improved dump, along with a head drive installed in the elevator.]

NEBRASKA

Gladstone, Neb.—Richard Heinen has sold his elevator to the W. E. Lea Fairbury Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Ohiowa, Neb.—The feed and flour mill here is being remodeled and made up to date. A motor has been installed in the feed mill.

Sterling, Neb.—The Sterling Grain & Stock Co.'s elevator was recently sold at public auction to M. Ehmen, who will continue its operation.

Boelus, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is contemplating remodeling its elevator, making the drive-way larger and making several improvements in the mechanical equipment.

Odell, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s old stone elevator, built in the early days of this town, is being taken down and the stone will be used for street work. The town board is paying for the work of wrecking, for the stone.

Geneva, Neb.—The Hynes Grain Co., headquarters Omaha, has made some extensive repairs on its local elevator, increasing the capacity by 13,000 bus., widening the driveway and covering the building with galvanized iron. A new foundation was also put in and the motor installed in the top of the elevator.

Bancroft, Neb.—Lightning struck our elevator June 9; fire started at the top and firemen could not get at it with the available equipment. Total loss, two feed warehouses and a 50-h.p. Jay Bee Grinder. Warehouses will be built and probably another grinder and mixer will be installed. New 20,000-bu. elevator will probably be built this fall.—Heyne Lbr. Co.

Curtis, Neb.—The Curtis elevator which has been closed for some time was re-opened early this month under new management. It was formerly operated under lease by the Equity Grain Co., of Kansas City. The new operators will be known as the Valley Grain Co. (Conley Ross Grain Co., of Denver, Colo.), and the manager will be L. L. Yowell, formerly manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Amherst, Colo.

Sidney, Neb.—At the grain dealers' meeting held here in June, mentioned in the Journals June 22 number, an interesting and striking feature was that a number of farmers came to this meeting and asked that a resolution be passed demanding that the Farm Board and all its mischievous works be abolished, and that a copy be sent to the Democratic convention, then assembling in Chicago, with a request for action on it. The resolution was passed by a standing vote, with only one man dissenting, and the request was wired to the platform comitee. The Democratic platform contains the following paragraph: "We condemn the extravagance of the Farm Board, its disastrous action which made the Government a speculator in farm products and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of the domestic market."

Elmwood, Neb.—William Fleischman has installed a small flour mill at his property known as the Elmwood Grain Co. An electric motor is also being installed.

Omaha, Neb.—Licensed Inspector Francis J. Greene died suddenly June 27, death being attributed directly to a heart attack which, it is understood, was the culmination of an attack of pneumonia some time ago, with complications resulting from an automobile accident in which he was injured about a year ago. Mr. Greene first obtained a license to inspect and grade shelled corn in February, 1919, and subsequently licenses for the other grains were issued to him. He was employed by the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Smithfield, Neb.—The Smithfield Grain Co. is successor to the Smithfield Equity Exchange. The stockholders of the Smithfield Equity Exchange voted to dissolve the company and divide the assets among the stockholders; the assets amounted to \$16,000. A number of farmers then organized a new company and purchased the elevator and coal sheds of the old company and will continue the business. The new company has the same directors and manager as the old company. We have one elevator, capacity 35,000 bus., and it is the only elevator at this place. We handle grain, coal, feeds and some merchandise.—Smithfield Grain Co.. R. J. Junkin, mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

Watertown, Mass.—Frank H. Sargent, a grain dealer here for 40 years, died at his home in Belmont on July 9, after a two years' illness. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

Milford, Mass.—The Milford Grain Co.'s storehouse was damaged by fire, early on the morning of July 4; loss, about \$2,000; covered by insurance. The building contained over 15 tons of hay in bales, five tons of salt, oyster shells, shavings and soil pipe.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Fifty membership certificates owned by the Produce Exchange have been retired and cancelled, by action of the board of managers, thus reducing the membership from 1,132 to 1,082.

New York, N. Y.—The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of Dallas, Tex., has a new eastern representative, Joe C. Mitchell, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Mitchell recently resigned as manager of the Tex-O-Kan Feed Mills Co., of Dallas.

Caledonia, N. Y.—William Hamilton & Son's grain elevator was broken into by thieves recently, whose booty consisted of \$5 in cash, \$10 in stamps, two revolvers and a fountain pen. Four of the company's safes were tampered with but only one opened.

Geneseo, N. Y.—It is reported that Belden & Co., operating elevators at various points and having its headquarters in this city, is dissolving, and that all the company's elevators have been ordered to stop buying grain and other products, to sell all supplies on hand and to collect all accounts due.

Newark, N. Y.—The mill occupied by the Newark Fuel & Feed Co. and operated by E. Warner & Son, of Marion, N. Y., burned at 1 a. m., July 9; loss, estimated at \$12,000; partly insured. At the time of the fire the building contained a few cars of coal and a quantity of feed. The business will be carried on in an old building near the location of the mil, which, it is understood, will be rebuilt on the same site.

NORTH DAKOTA

Regan, N. D.—The new manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is Mr. Tedholm.

Forman, N. D.—S. M. Anderson has purchased the former Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. here.

Leonard, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has repainted its office building and made repairs to its local elevator.

Fessenden, N. D.—C. F. Buerge, of Oakes, has succeeded L. L. Kruchten as local agent for the Minnekota Elvtr. Co.

Douglas, N. D.—William J. Peterson is the new manager of the Minnekota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Luverne, N. D.—Frank Prete, of Devils Lake, has been appointed grain buyer for the International Elvtr. Co. here.

Litchville, N. D.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to have taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Wildrice, N. D.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co. is being reshelved and general repairs made to the property.

Fortuna, N. D.—A new boot tank installation and other repairs are being taken care of by the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt the outside scale at its local elevator recently damaged by an overload.

Ayr, N. D.—John Jensen, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned recently and accepted a similar position at Jamestown.

Pillsbury, N. D.—Henry Tennison, manager of the Pillsbury Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, committed suicide early this month. He was 36 years of age.

Stanton, N. D.—Repairs are being made, including a new engine drive, at the McCabe Bros.' elevator here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Buttzville, N. D.—General repairs and painting have put the elevator of the Andrews Grain Co. (headquarters Minneapolis) in good condition for the new crop.

Glover, N. D.—The 15-h.p. engine in the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been replaced by a 30-h.p., the change being made by W. F. Kehoe, manager.

Ryder, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., is putting in a new foundation and making other repairs here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Brantford, N. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men at Brantford making repairs on the elevator belonging to the Winter Truesdell Diercks Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Kloten, N. D.—A recent storm damaged the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is repairing the damage as well as making other repairs to the elevator.

West Fargo, N. D.—The new 90,000-bu. elevator belonging to the Interstate Seed & Grain Co. at this place is now in operation, replacing the recent fire loss. The T. E. Ibberson Co. made a record in rebuilding this elevator and having it ready for operation in a very short time.

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Linton, N. D.—The Schott & Horner Elvtr. here has been bot by the W. J. Jennison Co., millers of Minneapolis, who will operate the house in connection with its Appleton, Minn., mill.

Marion, N. D.—A new head drive and Fairbanks-Morse Motors are being installed here in the Powers Elvtr. Other repairs are to be made, the work being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Williston, N. D.—Construction has begun on a 20,000-bu. elevator to be built by Alf Alfson on the site of the house he formerly operated, known as the City Elvtr., which burned last winter.

Reynolds, N. D.—W. C. Pennington, of Minneapolis, is the new manager of the National Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding B. O. Berthueson. The company operates a line of elevators.

Horace, N. D.—L. P. Trudeau, former manager of the Hope Grain Co.'s elevator at Hope, N. D., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding R. J. Fagerlie.

Cayuga, N. D.—The old coal sheds at the Farmers Marketing Co.'s elevator have been taken down and replaced with new ones having concrete foundations and floors and having a capacity of 320 tons.

Reeder, N. D.—After being manager for seven years, H. K. Bushman has resigned his position at the Equity Elvtr., and will give his attention to his farm. The elevator is undergoing repairs in preparation for the coming harvest.

Fargo, N. D.—The Nelson Grain Co., correspondents of Beach-Wickham & Co., of Chicago, will give up its private wire connection with Chicago on Aug. 1. The Chicago firm discontinued its private wire in its 19 offices and connections.

Wildrose, N. D.—I am now buyer for the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., of Minneapolis, at this point. The National Elvtr. Co. obtained the old Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s site and will move its house.—Thos. C. Lorenzen [formerly of Sidney, Mont.]

Fargo, N. D.—Fire which broke out at noon, July 11, apparently in a pile of rubbish in one corner of the building, gutted the west half of the building of the Interstate Seed & Grain Co.; loss, less than \$1,000. Herman Wilk is the owner of the building. The west half of the building had been vacated by the Interstate Co. about a week before fire and leased to a supply company.

OHIO

Laura, O.—W. C. Mote is installing a new Sidney Truck Dump.

Luckey, O.—Luckey Farmers Exchange is putting in a new Sidney Corn Sheller.

Cambridge, O.—The Cambridge Flour Mills Co.'s plant burned on July 18; loss, \$25,000.

Sabina, O.—W. D. Robbins & Son are installing a new Sidney Manlift and other equipment.

Lewisburg, O.—C. W. Pontius has added to his equipment one McMillin Style "A" Truck Dump.

Liberty Center, O.—The Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co. recently installed a new boiler, replacing its old one.

Greenville, O.—Greenville Farmers Exchange Co. has had one McMillin Style "A" Truck Dump installed in its elevator.

Casstown, O.—We have installed a McMillan Truck Dump at our elevator at Casstown.—Martin & Rehmert (Troy, O.).

Cincinnati, O.—Offices of the Early & Daniel Co. were recently moved to the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. from the Ingalls Bldg.

Ravenna, O.—About 75 persons are being given employment at the Redfern Mill, which re-opened in June with good prospects ahead.

Wilmington, O.—The Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co. is installing elevators and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Columbus, O.—Maurice Maney is again in charge of the grain department of the Ohio Farm Bureau, having been transferred back from the feed department.

Shelby, O.—The Moody & Thomas Milling Co., headquarters Cleveland, is now operating its new plant here, replacing the plant at Peninsula, O., which burned last December. George Atyeo is in charge of the wheat buying.

Toledo, O.—Grain supervision offices of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture were recently moved from the Board of Trade Bldg. to the third floor of the new Federal Bldg.

Ashtabula, O.—The feed business of the Lake Erie Milling Co. has been bot by the Kelley Feed & Grain Co., the milling company continuing its fertilizer and coal business.

Forest, O.—The old Lindsay Elvtr. has been opened up by Wilson, Jones & Hempy, who operate the elevator at Blanchard Station also. Tom Pursell is manager of the local elevator.

Greenville, O.—We have just completed the addition of a new warehouse, and now plan on installing soy bean cereal milling equipment for the manufacture of soy bean pancake flour, etc.—O'Brien Mfg. Co.

Rushville, O.—The Shaw-Bope Grain Co. is the successor to the Shaw-Fahrer Grain Co., William Bope having purchased the interest of Henry E. Fahrer, who has retired from the business. Mr. Bope has also purchased a one-eighth interest formerly held by John Peters.

Middletown, O.—Our mill, which was damaged by fire early in June, was insured in the Mill Mutuals, which paid two weeks after the fire. In four weeks we were in fine repair. Work was done by local contractor. We are operating our mill, also receiving new wheat.—F. O. Diver Milling Co.

Cleveland, O.—Grain Storage, Inc., a new subsidiary of the Herrman-McLean Co., is reported to have been formed recently to take over the plant of the Lake Shore Elvtr. Co., in bankruptcy, which includes a concrete elevator and feed manufacturing business. Walter C. Seaman has charge of the new company.

Ashville, O.—Grain dealers of south central Ohio met at the Pickaway Country Club on July 1, under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and by a unanimous vote favored the abolition of the Federal Farm Board and the withdrawal of the Government's attempts to stabilize the price of agricultural products.

Cincinnati, O.—D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., announces that at a meeting of the board of directors, held on July 12, the rule of the exchange relating to commission, brokerage and other charges, was amended, effective immediately, to provide that the minimum commission on wheat, rye and ear corn shall be \$10 per car instead of \$15.

OKLAHOMA

McCool (Hydro p. o.), Okla.—Harold Hutton, of Stillwater, is the new manager of the General Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Drummond, Okla.—Drummond Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: C. W. Smith, L. A. Wegener and S. T. Allen.

Garber, Okla.—I am operating under my own name, A. E. Callahan, Grain Dealer, the old farmers elevator, which operated as the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.—A. E. Callahan.

Enid, Okla.—J. H. Rogers, an employe of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, was instantly killed, on July 11, when he lost his footing and fell down the shaft of the terminal elevator here.

Oklmulgee, Okla.—An order granting the receivers of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. permission to sell the branch of the business at this point to Harry E. Rasey has been made in district court.

Granite, Okla.—I have leased the plant from the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. and am operating under my own name. We have a 25,000-bu. elevator, hammer mill, feed and coal. Everything is in good repair.—E. Hester.

Welch, Okla.—Earl Russell, a well known grain buyer in Craig County, having had places of business here and in Chetopa, Kan., who is a World War veteran, received a \$10,000 judgment in Federal Court at Oklahoma City recently, for compensation from the Government as result of illness brot about during service in the war.

Okeene, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., operating 16 elevators in Oklahoma, has moved its headquarters from Oklahoma City to this city, the offices being at the Okeene elevator and in charge of F. J. Ryder, formerly at the Oklahoma office. Louis Vogt is manager of the local elevator and has been for years.

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Tyrone, Okla.—The Kimbell Grain Co. is a new firm here which has leased the east elevator, formerly the Hughes Elvtr., and is now doing business. D. E. Compton is manager.

El Reno, Okla.—The new 100,000-bu. addition to the storage capacity of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here, reported in the May 25 Journals, has just been completed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The addition was designed by Horner & Wyatt.

Mill Creek, Okla.—Two years ago I bot a small feed mill here. I have installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill and a very small mixer. Have not handled any feed or sideline of any kind, depending on grinding only, but I intend to start buying, grinding and mixing and selling feeds this coming winter.—R. A. Wooley.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Plummer, Id.—A grain warehouse will be built here soon by I. Daniels, of Worley.

Sulphur Siding, Wash.—Fire of unknown cause destroyed the W. O. Marshall warehouse at this location on July 12.

Rulo (Walla Walla p. o.), Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., have erected a new 50x200 foot warehouse here.

Pomeroy, Wash.—H. J. Piegras has leased the Pomeroy Flour Mill and is putting out several kinds of breakfast cereals.

Kennedy Ford (Potlatch p. o.), Id.—The Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co., of Palouse, Wash., has under construction here a new 30,000-bu. elevator.

Douglas, Wash.—The 25,000-bu. elevator that has been under construction for the Waterville Union Grain Co., as reported in the June 8 Journals, is about completed.

Sheridan, Ore.—The Sheridan Grain Co. has completed repairing and remodeling its mill. A new elevator has been installed and additions and repairs made to the machinery.

Rosalia, Wash.—The Rosalia Grain Co. has been sold to the Rosalia Producers, who have secured H. E. Goldsworthy, former manager of the Rosalia Grain Co., to be manager.

Deary, Id.—The recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Deary Grain Co. brot out a good attendance. John F. Waide was retained as manager for the 11th consecutive year.—F. K. H.

Athena, Ore.—Contract for the machinery for the re-inforced concrete 160,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. by Alloway & Georg, has been let to the Webster-Brinkley Co.

Medical Lake, Wash.—The Cashatt Mill Co.'s plant burned at 12:30 a. m., July 1; loss, about \$55,000; about 14,000 bus. of grain and 300 barrels of flour were destroyed; 5,000 bus. of wheat in a concrete tank was saved.

Longview, Wash.—The Farmers National Warehouse Co., a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has leased the Longview Elvtr. for a year. Sandy A. McLean, manager, will continue in charge of the house.

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission, in line with action taken by the state of Washington, has ordered a reduction of 20% on wheat handling charges, which have consequently been reduced from \$1.25 to \$1 a ton, including 30 days' storage. Subsequent monthly storage charge remains at 10c per ton.

Palouse, Wash.—Operators of Palouse warehouses have filed new tariffs providing for a reduction in grain handling charges from \$1 a ton (which has been the charge for a number of years) to 75c. The new rates will apply on the 1932 crop and mean a saving of 3¢ per bushel on grain, both bulk and sacked.

Issaquah, Wash.—A. L. Wold & Co. have disposed of their feed, hay and grain business to the Issaquah Feed Co., who will continue the business under the management of Frank L. Grimes. The new owners are having an office built in the feed warehouse and all business connected with the feed department will be handled from that building.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Exchange held its annual meeting on July 11, at which time the following officers and trustees were elected: Pres., C. W. Nelson; vice-pres., Gordon T. Shaw; treas., David G. Hughes, all re-elected. J. McCormack was re-appointed manager. Trustees for three years: Phil Benedict, S. Armstrong and Gordon T. Shaw. Trustee for one year: A. G. Tuohy.

Portland, Ore.—Retiring members of the board of directors of the Merchants Exchange were nominated for re-election at a recent meeting of the board, the nominating com'ite consisting of A. M. Scott, chairman, and R. J. Beckett and Hugh Martin. The directors who would retire are: H. E. ("Mike") Sanford, Lloyd Wentworth, E. C. Davis, Fred N. Mills, Victor Johnson and George Powell. Holdover directors are S. E. Semple, pres. of the exchange; P. G. Ostroot, C. A. Babcock, Floyd Roberts, G. C. Ballard and A. M. Scott.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The board of governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n is opposed to the new Federal hay supervision in Oregon for the following reasons: The state of Washington does not have this supervision and since 70% of the hay received at Portland comes from Yakima, confusion would be the result; the inspection would be incomplete as only three inspection points are provided; no provision being made for inspection of hay in trucks, there would be discrimination against terminals where inspection is forced; additional costs. Present conditions do not justify loading farmers with more expense.

The following recommendations have been submitted by the com'ite of three, recently appointed to work out hay standards under Federal supervision in Oregon, to the board of governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n: "U. S. No. 2 green shall be the base from which we intend to work, with U. S. No. 2 taking a discount of \$1.00 per ton; U. S. No. 1 taking a premium of 50 cents per ton; U. S. No. 1 extra leafy, extra green, carrying \$1.50 per ton over the No. 2 green grade; U. S. No. 3 sample grade subject to buyer's and seller's agreement on sale." It was agreed that the jobber should absorb inspection and weighing charges at terminal points. In cases of cars shipped and inspected at loading points, it shall be agreed with the buyer that he shall pay for the grade of hay received.

PENNSYLVANIA

Canonsburg, Pa.—William H. Dunlap, Jr., engaged in the wholesale feed business here for many years, died on July 3. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Canonsburg. Mr. Dunlap, who was 51 years of age, is survived by his widow, three sons and one daughter.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Jefferson, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently suffered a fire loss at its elevator.

Lily, S. D.—New equipment is being installed in the Atlas Elvtr. here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Hudson, S. D.—The old A. P. Frisbie Elvtr. is being remodeled preparatory to being reopened.

Willow Lake, S. D.—It is reported that the Great Western Grain Co. plans the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator here.

Belvedere, S. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men at this place repairing the elevator for the Tri-State Milling Co.

Pierre, S. D.—A. W. Tihart has been appointed manager of the Shanard Grain Co.'s elevator, which has been re-opened.

Bonilla, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. has been re-opened, after being closed for about a year, with Bob Kenyon as manager.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—C. R. Hume has succeeded V. H. Buoye, Sr., resigned, as manager of the Co-op. Union Co.'s elevator.

Newell, S. D.—At the elevator of the Tri-State Milling Co. a 22-foot, 10-ton Fairbanks Scale will be installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Ferney, S. D.—A new improved dump and other repairs are being made at the Atlas Elvtr. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Beardsley, S. D.—Mr. Zehnpfennig is now the sole owner of the grain interests of the former firm of Zehnpfennig, Wudel & Friedrich here, Messrs. Wudel and Friedrich now owning the elevator at Parkston, S. D.

Parkston, S. D.—The Zehnpfennig, Wudel & Friedrich elevator here has been sold to Martin Friedrich and John E. Wudel, who have been partners in the business for a number of years. Mr. Zehnpfennig takes over the entire ownership of the firm's grain interests at Beardsley.

Vayland, S. D.—The Sheldon-Reese Elvtr., which has been closed for several months, has been re-opened, with Leo Callsen as the new operator.

Clark, S. D.—The former Vic Anderson Elvtr. is being remodeled and will reopen under the name of the Local Grain Co., with J. W. Hubbard as manager.

Raymond, S. D.—H. S. Thorp, who has been the agent for the Atlas Elvtr. Co. here for many years, has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. Sellar, of Tracy, Minn.

Agar, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place is being repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co. New foundations and a new boot tank are a part of this work.

Wakpala, S. D.—A new elevator will be erected here to replace the one belonging to E. O. Potter, of Webster, operated as the Wakpala Grain Co., that burned about two years ago.

Rapid City, S. D.—The Rapid River Milling Co. is installing additional equipment in its elevator here, including a 1500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Philip, S. D.—The elevator at this station is being rebuilt by the T. E. Ibberson Co. This elevator is owned by the Tri-State Milling Co. An improved head drive, Fairbanks 10-ton truck scale and a 100-bu. hopper scale are being used.

Firesteel, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has secured the services of Jas. S. Foster as its new manager. Mr. Foster previously was at Onida, S. D., as manager. Small repairs will be made on the elevator here and the T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Madison, S. D.—E. C. Callan, of Worthington, Minn., has taken over the management of the Dakota Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator property here and has opened the business under the name of the Callan Grain & Seed Co. Mr. Callan recently disposed of his interest in the Worthington Seed Co. to other stockholders.

Willow Lake, S. D.—In December of last year the Great Western Grain Co. lost its elevator here by fire and it has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bu. elevator to be built on the old site, which was located on the Great Northern tracks. A large new coal shed will be a part of this new building. An improved head drive, a Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale and a 100-bu. hopper scale will be installed, also one leg with Salem Buckets.

Milbank, S. D.—The elevator of the Miller Elvtr. Co. (head office Minneapolis, Minn.) burned at about 11 p. m. Saturday, July 9; loss, approximately \$10,000; well covered by insurance; only a small amount of grain was in the elevator at the time of the fire. A large corn crib south of the elevator was also destroyed and the corn badly charred and burned; what grain was salvaged was sold to farmers for feed. After the fire the records were found in the safe, which had fallen thru the floor face down, in fairly good condition. Firemen were successful in saving T. A. DeWerd's feed mill nearby, thru hard work.

SOUTHEAST

Adel, Ga.—Roy K. Swope has secured a warehouse here, in which he will conduct a feed mill, moving a feed mill now in operation in Chattanooga, Tenn., to this point.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The flour and feed mill here, A. J. Rogers, proprietor, is being expanded and improved, due to an increased demand for custom ground wheat and corn.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Charles D. Jones has resigned as Nashville manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s agency office here is now in charge of Joe Dixon, formerly in the Corp.'s St. Louis office.

Memphis, Tenn.—Walter M. Browne, who operated a grain and feed business for many years under his own name, is now manager of the Memphis office of the Cereal Byproducts Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—The elevator of McKay, Reece & Co., seed dealers, that was damaged by fire and explosion on July 2, as reported in the last number of the Journals, will be rebuilt. The company's main plant was not damaged.

TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—The death of L. F. Cobb, identified with the grain business here for a quarter of a century, occurred on July 12.

Plainview, Tex.—On June 20 the plant of Ben F. Smith Grain Co., Inc., sustained a slight damage from windstorm as did also the elevator of the Noble Grain Co.

Houston, Tex.—Safe crackers blew the door from the Ervine & Bishop Grain Co.'s safe early in the morning of June 30 and got \$2.50 in cash and \$15 in stamps. They entered the building by using a jimmy on a side door. The company had been robbed before and kept but little money in the safe.

Sherman, Tex.—Paul Smith, former pres. and general manager of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., of Sherman, Tex., recently sold by the Kimball interests to the Commander-Larabee Corp., as reported in the June 22 Journals, and who remained with the new owners as a vice-pres. of the re-organized company, has resigned that position and returned to the Kimball-Diamond Milling Co. at this city.

San Antonio, Tex.—A new firm, Killingsworth & White, has been formed by W. H. Killingsworth, formerly operating as the Killingsworth Co., grain brokers and operators of grain warehouses and corn shelling plant, and Frank I. White, former manager of the Yoakum Mill & Elvtr. Co., the Landa Milling Co. and part owner of the Douglass W. King Co. The firm is a partnership, with equal interest held by the partners.

Crowell, Tex.—The capacity of our elevator [the former Bell Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant] is 20,000 bus., in connection with a 50-barrel mill. We also have a corn mill. We are running our flour mill full time and will grind corn-meal in the near future. We have had the mill completely overhauled, including new bolting cloth, and all the rolls ground. The elevator is now being overhauled, a new dump put in and respoited.—T. P. Duncan & Son, T. P. Duncan, Jr.

Texhoma, Tex.—Riffe Bros., Inc., the incorporation of which in Texas was reported in the June 22 Journals, is the successor to Riffe Bros. Grain Co., which was recently dissolved. Those interested in the new corporation are J. B. Riffe, R. L. Riffe, H. G. Riffe and H. Gilmore, of Texas County, Okla., and G. D. Riffe and Earl Riffe, of Sherman County, Tex. The company operates a line of elevators, with headquarters at Texhoma, Okla., just across the state line from Texhoma, Tex.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—Details are now being worked out for the opening of trading in grain futures on the Grain Exchange Aug. 1, which has been under consideration for some time. C. J. Baker is pres. of the Exchange.

Ogden, Utah—A petition has been filed by the state banking department, now liquidating the Ogden State Bank, requesting authorization to sell the personal property of the Hylton Flour Mills, Inc., to C. J. Baker for \$69,580, and to lease the real estate, which includes the elevator and mill here, at \$400 a month. Mr. Baker is manager of the plant and pres. of the Ogden Grain Exchange.

WISCONSIN

Green Bay, Wis.—The plant formerly owned by the Green Bay Elvtr. Co. is being operated by the Green Bay Milling Co., which recently opened for business under the management of Miss Dorothy Jacobs, former assistant to the late Fred Lyman, of the Green Bay Elvtr. Co.

Lynn, Wis.—The Cappella & Sternitzky elevator, all equipment and a quantity of feed and flour burned at 2:30 a. m., July 18; loss, \$4,000; partly insured. Circumstantial evidence leads to the belief that the elevator had been broken into just before the fire, which was probably caused by the trespassers.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion government contemplates the appointment of a commission to report on the feasibility of a farm marketing board. A decision easily could be arrived at by studying the faults, failures and finances of the U. S. Federal Farm Board.

Tax Exemption of Industrial Electricity

On the ground that electricity used in industry and not in domestic or commercial consumption is exempt from the tax of 3 per cent claims are being filed with the power companies by industrial users such as feed mills and grain elevators in the following form recommended by Floyd Oles, Sec'y of the Washington and Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n:

Date 193....

Customer's Name.....

Address at which service

is furnished

To Electric Company:

The undersigned, a user of electrical energy furnished by your company at the above address, does hereby certify and claim that said electrical energy has been and is being used exclusively for the following purpose or purposes, namely:

That said electrical energy has not been and is not being furnished to or used by the undersigned for domestic or commercial consumption, and that the amount paid or payable for said electrical energy is therefore exempt from the 3% Federal Tax on Electrical Energy levied under Section 616 of the Revenue Act of 1932.

The undersigned expressly agrees that if any change in the use or consumption of the electrical energy so furnished at the above address shall hereafter be made by the undersigned, the undersigned will give immediate notice to your Company of the facts concerning such change in consumption.

Customer's Signature

By

(Customer's name should correspond exactly with Company's billing record.)

Electrical energy for industrial consumption includes that used generally for industrial purposes, that is, in manufacturing, processing, mining, refining, irrigation, shipbuilding, building construction, etc., and by public utilities, waterworks, telephone, telegraph, and radio companies, railroads, and other common carriers.

"The creation of the Farm Board has been a costly experiment and its dissolution is being called for from every state in the Union," says Representative Britten of Illinois. Then why does Congress hesitate to act?

Hang On when you get in a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems as though you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn.—H. B. Stowe.

Radio broadcasts will be given from KFNF, Shenandoah, Ia., at the invitation of Henry Field, who recently defeated Brookhart for the senate, by Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade; Franklin S. Betz, representing the independent grain co-operatives; Hugh A. Butler, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Robert E. Sterling of Minneapolis; Geo. S. Milnor, pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and Chairman Stone of the Farm Board, if the invitations are accepted, and most of them have. The half hour talks will begin July 25 and run to Aug. 30, as an open forum for the discussion of farmers' problems. And when the farmers get all these messages how they will love their Chief Prosecutor Stone and his followers.

Chicago Board May Extend Trading Hours

A petition was presented to the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on July 19, signed by 150 or more members, requesting that the trading hours be extended to conform with the closing hours of the New York Stock Exchange, The New York Cotton Exchange, The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, the New York Curb, a number of other exchanges in commodity lines and those dealing in securities.

The present closing time, 1:15 P. M., was established over a half century ago, and the reason for such establishment, says James E. Bennett, is veiled in the mist of antiquity and the why and wherefore apparently is not now known to any living member.

"My contact with the Chicago Board of Trade goes back to childhood days when there was an active afternoon market, when trade continued in the evening, sometimes in the hotel lobbies, and when the Board of Trade market was a center of the commodity world. In those days, the extreme frontier of the grain belt was the Missouri River. In fact, the line was even farther east, and a large part of Kansas was known as the Great American Desert. Today the major portion of the wheat of the United States is grown beyond that frontier of a generation or more ago. At that period, communication was largely by mail. Today there is hardly a hamlet where grain is bought and sold that cannot be reached over the long distance telephone 'while you wait.'

"When the Chicago market closes on Daylight Saving Time, it is 12:15 in most of the western grain belt, 11:15 Mountain Time, and 10:15 Pacific Coast Time. Therefore I believe commodity dealers in Chicago are not serving their public when they close the Exchange doors and the market at such abnormally early hours, and those houses which engage in trade in other commodities and deal in securities find their grain market closed three-quarters of an hour before competing commodity markets and security markets have closed. There is no legitimate reason for this sacrifice, and it affords poor accommodation to many interior grain dealers who, by ancient custom, dine at noon and return to their offices to find their market closed."

"The Chicago Board of Trade has a numerous membership; in fact, too many for the present situation. These members need occupation and if they could take in a larger field from which to handle purchases and sales of grain, both hedging and speculative, their time would be spent to much better advantage and their public served far better than it is today."

Kansas Pool Retrenching.—The Kansas Pool has dispensed with its chemist at Leavenworth and closed its grain laboratory. The Pool's commission charge has been reduced from 1½ to 1c. Handling charges at Pool elevators have been reduced to 2c per bushel.

The Cotton Staple Pooling Ass'n, long accepted as the ace of organizations of its kind and directed by the most capable and respected men in the Mississippi Delta is now sneered at and condemned by hundreds of planters, bankers, lawyers and men in all walks of life. A huge misguided organization, much like a triple-headed monster, is crashing thru the fertile and lovely Mississippi Delta, leaving in its path broken banks, bankrupt farmers and stark poverty. This sweeping havoc is attributed by hundreds of Delta residents to the activities of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association and its blood brothers, the Federal Farm Board and the Staple Cotton Discount Corporation.—*Cotton Trade Journal*.

Fort Worth

Is the Better Grain Market—Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

E. M. Rogers Co.
Exclusive Brokers and Commission Merchants

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Patents Granted

1,857,529. Conveyor Chain. Wm. R. Coppage, Cherrydale, Va. The second links of the chain have balls engaging pockets in the first links. A web joins the balls.

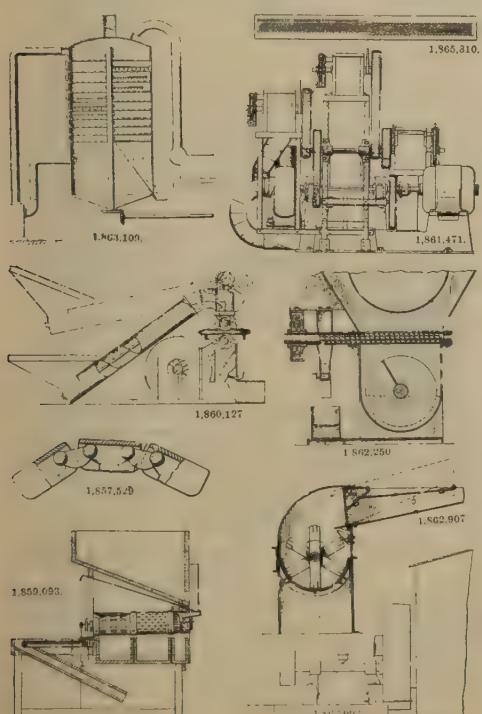
1,862,907. Feed Grinding Mill. Wm. F. Reschke, Wichita, Kan. A feed grinder comprising a casing, a cylinder and concave in the casing, a gang or fixed cutting knives above the concave and means for interchangeably connecting the knives to the front and back of the casing.

1,860,127. Pneumatic Conveying Apparatus. Geo. Bernert, Milwaukee, Wis. Without disturbing the drive of the screw conveyor the receiving casing connected with the conveying air duct may be pivoted universally. A swivel member is carried by the receiving casing and a socket member on the second casing to pivotally mount the swivel member.

1,862,250. Sampling Machine. Louis Anderson, Easton, Pa. Sampling mechanism for powdered material or the like, including a relatively wide conduit thru which the material flows, a stationary tube extending across the conduit and provided on its upper side with an elongated slot of a length substantially equal to the width of the conduit to admit material to the tube, a screw conveyor arranged within the tube.

1,863,109. Manufacture of Highly Digestible Feed. Roy R. Graves, Kensington, Md. The process of making a dried feed capable of being rehydrated and possessing all the normal constituents other than moisture of green fodder material, which comprises cutting green fodder into short pieces and passing such pieces as a traveling layer in a circuitous passage thru a slowly moving body of warm humid air.

1,865,310. Conveyor Belt. David P. Finney, Wilson, Pa. A conveyor belt comprising an inner carcass portion of fabric or like material and an outer material carrying covering of rubber or like flexible material, said covering on one side of said belt being relatively thin in cross-section from one longitudinal edge inwardly to the longitudinal center line of said belt and relatively thick in cross-section from the longitudinal center line of said belt to the other edge, and the other side of said belt having a covering of relatively thick cross-section opposite said area of said thin covering on said first named side and a covering of relatively thin cross-section opposite said area of thick covering on first named side.



1,859,093. Bean Sorter. John J. Jungers, Attica, N. Y. A bean sorter comprising a rigidly mounted stationary feed hopper, a rotatable, inclined, separator drum, a nozzle pivotally mounted at the outlet end of the hopper for directing beans from the hopper to the feed drum, cam means mounted on the drum shaft and engageable with the opposite end of the nozzle for shaking the same, the drum comprising various sections having different sized perforations, and a receptacle under each of the various sections.

1,861,471. Apparatus for the Manufacture of Prepared Feeds. Edward H. Frickey, Pasadena Park, Mo., assignor to Dixie Machinery Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. A grinder provided with an inlet and a discharge passage, a plurality of hoppers into which separate quantities of ingredients for a prepared feed may be introduced, said hoppers being provided with discharge passages communicating with the inlet passage of grinder, a feeding mechanism associated with at least one of said hoppers, said feeding mechanism regulating the amount of the ingredient entering grinder from hopper at least one hopper separate from said first-named hoppers, receiving an ingredient and being provided with a discharge passage communicating with the discharge passage, said last-named ingredient being mixed with said first-named ingredients after said first-named ingredients are ground to a pre-determined fineness.

1,862,092. Grain Handling Blower. Oscar E. Miller, Stratton, Neb. A blower comprising a circular casing having flat sides with a concentric opening in one side, a cylindrical part attached to side of casing and surrounding the opening, a shaft extending into the casing from the opposite side with the opening concentric to the shaft and said opposite side of the casing having a small air opening therein arranged above the shaft and having its center located slightly to one side of a plane passing vertically thru the center of the casing and said casing having a tangentially arranged outlet opening, the upper wall of which is arranged in front of the air opening, blades carried by the shaft and arranged in the casing, a base, a pair of uprights carried by the base and having bearings at their upper ends, a tubular shaft supported for sliding and rotary movement in the bearing, bearings in the tubular shaft for the first mentioned shaft which passes thru the tubular shaft.

Argentine Elevator Situation

The Argentine government has decided to leave the decision to Congress whether to continue in effect the decree of Nov. 7, 1931, guaranteeing the debentures to be issued for the construction of elevators.

Four parties are concerned: The Bank of the Nation, which has loaned \$2,600,000; the Corporacion Americana de Fomento Rural (C. D. Howe & Co., of Canada) the Asociacion de Cooperativas Argentinas; and the Government.

The co-operative ass'n claims that the builders are going ahead too fast, building before the local co-operative ass'n has been organized.

The Government now proposes to investigate whether it is possible to comply seriously with the whole of the contract, calling for the building of 130 elevators, as the State guaranty cannot oblige it to disburse important sums for interests and amortization every year, an expenditure which would weigh on the population as a whole.

Elevators have been built at Rosario, Oliva, Leones, Tancacha, Fuentes, Hernando, Armstrong, and Firmat, and are in course of construction at Arias, Alejo Ledesma, Elortondo, Monte Maiz, Cabrera, San Marcos, Otto Bemberg, and Alcorta. Special commissions are trying to constitute co-operative societies at El Trebol, Maggioli, Rio Segundo, Morteros, James Craik, Arroyo Cabral, Corral de Bustos, Ucacha, Bengolea, Justiniano Posse, Pascanas, Elena, Gigea, Belville, Oncativo, and Quirquinchos.

Corn Credit Loans Partly Liquidated

The National Corn Credit Corporation on July 15 had liquidated about 20 per cent of the loans on corn in farmers cribs made between Dec. 1 and May 11.

The corporation made 2,153 loans to farmers in 72 counties of Illinois and Iowa. The price of corn has fallen ten cents per bushel since the loans were inaugurated in December, and farmers who took advantage of the loans have lost money by holding, the Harry Laird, general manager, states that "We have been able to get our money out of each loan, thus far, when the farmer has marketed his corn."

No plans have been made to repeat the loans on the coming crop.

Corn Products Refining Co. for the 6 months ended June 30 reports net income of \$4,153,381, against \$5,494,266 for the first half of 1931.



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O. W. RANDOLPH CO.
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Santa Cruz, Cal.—A. L. Wright, seedsman, died recently. The business will be continued by his son-in-law, P. C. MacKay.

Lafayette, Ind.—W. A. Ostrander, shipper of soybean seed, has purchased the elevators of D. L. Williams at Buck Creek and Colburn.

Flora, Ill.—The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange has let contract for a storage house 100x200 ft. for redtop seed. C. H. James is manager.

Denver, Colo.—C. L. Brinkerhoff, for 20 years with the Barteldes Seed Co., was injured in an automobile accident near Hot Sulphur Springs July 3, and died 5 hours after the crash. He was 44 years of age and is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son.

Washington, D. C.—The Sec'y of Agriculture has modified the regulations on repayment of seed loans to allow for harvesting expenses 4c on wheat and rye and 2c on oats and barley, per bushel, but not to exceed actual expenditures for twine, repairs to harvesting machinery and fuel and oil for harvesting.

Twin Falls, Ida.—M. Allyn Dingel and Ralph E. Smith have formed the Dingel & Smith Seed Co. and established a seed cleaning plant, and more recently have taken over the store of Darrow Bros. Seed & Supply Co., with which they were formerly connected. Mr. Darrow will devote his attention to his seed farm and real estate business.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Standard Seed Co. has added a garden seed department to its business in field seeds and after the first of the year will carry an adequate wholesale vegetable seed stock at the local plant. This department has been placed in charge of Geo. L. Kurtzweil, who has been active in Iowa seed circles for the past 30 years, both at retail and wholesale, and is well known to the trade.—F. A. Fields, Standard Seed Co.

Denison, Ia.—The Standard Seed Co. of Des Moines has leased the 80x160 ft. warehouse of the Denison Seed Co. and opened a branch of its wholesale seed business, placing John L. Robinson in charge. This gives the company three points from which to serve its customers, Des Moines, Spencer, and here. The 15,000-bu. elevator that was included in the arrangements, was re-rented to the Denison Seed Co., which will continue its operation along with a retail seed business.—F. A. Fields, Standard Seed Co.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mill, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

New York, N. Y.—The seeds com'ite of the New York Produce Exchange for the ensuing year as recently appointed is composed of M. H. Duryea, O. W. F. Randolph and Ernest Wehncke.

Spooner, Wis.—A meeting of seed dealers and jobbers was held here on July 26. A part of the day was spent at the state branch experiment station, where a tour of crop improvement work in progress was made. Questions prominent before the meeting the remainder of the day were seed and weed control.

Madison, Wis.—The best types of barley for the farmers were the subject of a conference here July 11 between agronomists of the Northwest and grain dealers and maltsters. Milwaukee was well represented by W. A. Hottensen, Chris Kurth, J. M. Riebs, Jr., J. C. Reich, A. L. Flanagan, A. E. Lauer, Walter Zinn, H. H. Peterson, H. L. Ladish, Kurt Kanow, R. I. Campbell, W. L. Ingles, federal grain supervisor, Wm. R. Madden, W. J. Rice, Walter Holstein, Walter Weschler, and Josef Mueller.

Soybean Convention at Washington

The American Soybean Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Washington, D. C., Sept. 2 and 3.

A great attraction will be an exhibit of more than 6,500 introductions and selections of growing soybeans, and 300 Oriental and American products of the soybean at the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Arlington, near Washington, the largest collection of this character in the world.

Among the products shown will be milk, candy, flour and cheese made of soybeans.

Vitality Tests Affected by Chemicals in Towels

By M. L. SPRACHER, SEED ANALYST,
MINNEAPOLIS.

We recently noticed that all tests in paper towels in our germinators were not normal. Sprouts started as usual, but looked sickly, had very few if any root hairs, and ceased to grow after the first few days. Melon sprouts at the end of ten days had no more growth than normally at the end of three days.

Investigation showed that the last case of paper toweling had been a new process of manufacture. Check tests made on both the new process towels and the old process towels, which we had been using satisfactorily for years, showed the trouble was entirely in the new towels.

Evidently the new process leaves some chemicals in the towel which inhibit growth and development of the sprout as soon as it breaks out of the seed coat.

We are passing along the word to watch for any change in the grade of towels used, so that other laboratories may avoid the number of retests we are finding necessary from this cause. Where only a few tests are being made in paper towels, the vitality of the seed might be questioned before one looked for some cause in the media or method used in making the test.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

New Seed Trade-Marks

Davenport Seed Co., Davenport, Ia., doing business as Sunburst Pop Corn Co., the representation of the rising sun and the word "Sunburst" as trade-mark No. 305,851 for pop corn of certain variety having a large yellow kernel.

Cracker Jack Co., Chicago, Ill., the words "Pop-It" as trade-mark No. 315250 for shelled pop corn.

Grasshopper Control

Grasshoppers are only as dangerous as farmers allow them to be. That, in effect, is the statement of A. G. Ruggles and T. L. Aamodt of the division of entomology, University Farm, authors of Minnesota Circular 17, "Grasshopper Control." A new edition of this booklet has just been made available by the Agricultural Extension Division to aid in stamping out the threatened grasshopper invasion this summer.

Organization is 90 per cent of the game in fighting grasshopper outbreaks, the circular continues. Campaigns completed before the grasshoppers obtain their wings always assure protection of the crops. It is when farmers fail to act in an organized way, or when they wait until destruction starts, that disaster results.

The entire plan of organized grasshopper control is clearly discussed. Topics included are types of organization, kinds of grasshoppers and their habits, and measures of control, including complete directions for making and using poison bait. Anyone interested may secure a copy of this circular by writing the Mailing Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

An embargo on wheat shipments out of North Dakota can not be declared, as requested by farm leaders, to raise the price, Governor Green stating that he is without authority to embargo any commodity.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for May, compared with May, 1931, and for the 5 months ending May are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in pounds, as follows:

	IMPORTS	May	4 mos. ended May
Alfalfa	1932	1931	1932 1931
Red clover.....	6,333	7,700	240,858 98,090
Alsiike .....	.....	.....	30,100 1,947,042
Crimson clover.....	.....	.....	94,428
Other clover.....	54,671	61,986	95,468
Vetch	54,671	61,986	422,492
Grass	42,460	152,751	247,829 934,899
	125,037	649,867	2,040,032 2,944,256
	EXPORTS		
Alfalfa	1,550	371	91,159 93,273
Red clover.....	4,944	5,580	104,104 436,151
Other clover.....	1,418	6,536	266,330 144,810
Timothy	617,372	125,072	8,400,591 4,982,271
Other grass sds..	100,707	46,774	1,184,343 1,598,858
Other field sds..	45,106	204,924	769,537 1,061,972



CORNELI SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Supply Trade

Patent fees will be advanced July 31 from \$25 to \$30. Two years ago the fees were raised from \$20 to \$25. Burocrats are becoming more expensive every day.

Moline, Ill.—A. C. Howard, manager of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. unit here for the past 11 years, has been appointed assistant general manager of the main plant at Beloit, Wis.

Since so few companies will stick to a policy of steady plugging on selling, or to a policy of steady continuity in advertising, think what an advantage the advertiser has who will stick to steady repetition and reiteration.—*Printers Ink*.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed a complaint charging Textile Bag Manufacturers Ass'n, and others, with substantially suppressing competition in the sale of cotton flour, meal and feed bags. Dismissal was ordered because the respondents had abandoned the practices charged. What has the Commission done to justify its existence?

Schenectady, N. Y.—A new composition for gaskets has been developed by engineers of the General Electric Co., an alkyd resin known by the trade name glyptal. It is not affected by heat to 230 Fahr. dilute acids, dilute alkalis, gasoline, kerosene, benzine or other oils. It is flexible and incompressible and does not harden or stiffen. It is available in sheets up to one-eighth inch thick.

A movement has been started by several trade ass'ns in the building industry to overcome some of the most glaring evils of bid peddling. The Associated General Contractors of America has appointed a com'ite of three to confer with a like com'ite of the American Institute of Steel Construction to determine what steps can be taken to eliminate the unfair competition that has grown out of the practice. If given adequate support by the interested groups, this com'ite, it is believed, should accomplish much towards alleviating a condition which has degenerated into a serious evil in the construction industry.

Joshua M. Chilton, vice pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, has resigned, and beginning Aug. 15 will manage the grain department of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., at Minneapolis, Minn.

Books Received

WHO KNOWS? By Asa Cassidy, Sarasota, Fla. Price \$1.50. A philosopher should be a poet, and a poet should be a philosopher, so one may class Asa Cassidy as a philosopher with the cloak of a poet using the magic of his mantle to clothe a great philosophy in terse understandable verse. It is the kind of philosophy set like sparkling gems in the Upanishads of thousands of years ago, which are still the diadems of the compelling religions of today. The brotherly love of an understanding heart sings in "The goal is lost if those who have attain'd the greater skill Help not their weaker brothers scale Life's yet unconquered hill." He conveys a sense of the shuddering stupidity of war with its grim aftermath of world depressions in a poem on War, and again of the mystic knowledge of the gentle Nazarene when he says;

"That virtue, sin and right and wrong are but, when understood the lights and shadows on His path that ever leads to Good."

Who Knows is the kind of a book to keep on one's desk and pick up often for a bit of stimulation and insight. It heightens and deepens the values in living.—M. D. C.

Farmers of Iowa Against Farm Board

In a letter addressed to the farmers elevator companies of Iowa replying to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n officials' disclaimer of responsibility for meetings held at several points and largely attended where farmers cheered attacks on the Federal Farm Board E. G. Dunn, of Mason City, Ia., retorted that:

I have no apology to offer for anything I said relative to either the personnel or the policy of the despicable Farm Board outfit. They have squandered millions of dollars of the people's money. They have allowed cotton to be shipped back from Europe and dumped on them. They bought millions of bushels of wheat out of the terminal elevators that had already passed out of the farmers' hands. They have prostituted their positions for personal gain. They are drawing enormous salaries, or the officers of their subsidiaries are, while the farmers of Iowa are being offered 8c to 10c a bushel for the oats crop now being harvested.

Are the farmer elevator people of Iowa ever going to wake up? Is there red blood enough among the officers of our Ass'n to meet the issue squarely? To put an end to this fol-

lowing of vague promises and get behind and give support to the agencies already set up in our own state? In this way only can we develop the men and the leadership necessary to save the farming industry of Iowa.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation, with its average salary list of nearly \$25,000 a year to the first ten men in its organization, has an office within two blocks of our selling organization and over a space of two years they have never made us a bid. Their refusal being based on the fact that we would not help them float a million dollars worth of stock among the elevators in Iowa and enable them to tie into a sales agency, viz., themselves, the disposal of Iowa's entire crop. Under the influence of their organization, we are giving our crops away now. We must stop short of paying them for taking them.

After ten years a member of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, it is my opinion that this method of handling cotton is unsound—that it is a fallacy for farmers to have to depend on the judgment of one man or board of directors as to what cotton will do. No one is infallible.—Jim Heathman of Heathman, Miss.



Hess Direct Heat Drier for Country Elevator Plant of John McWilliams, Jr., De Witt, Ark.

Wet Harvest?

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will Prevent Losses and Preserve Quality in Handling the New Crop.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Cashier's Check on Bank that Failed.—Holder of a cashier's check on a bank which went into the hands of a receiver and never paid the check, held not entitled, as claimant for a trust fund, to payment in full from bank assets in the hands of the receiver in preference to depositors.—*Sorensen v. Farmers & Merchants Bank of Weston*. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 243 N.W. 87.

Chattel Mortgage and Carrier's Lien.—Rule of "comity" does not obtain as matter of right, but is more in the nature of a voluntary or courtesy act on the part of the state recognizing or granting it. Mortgage lien on personality is given effect in state to which personality is removed by virtue of doctrine of "comity."—*Metzger v. Columbia Terminals Co.* St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri. 50 S.W. (2d) 680.

Division of Freight Rates.—Court cannot enjoin Interstate Commerce Commission's order dismissing road company's complaint attacking legality of other carriers' divisions of joint re-shipping freight rates (Interstate Commerce Act § 15 [49 USCA § 15]). Division of freight rates is matter of contract for carriers, in absence of constitutional legislation affecting or regulating them.—*Alton R. Co. v. United States*. U. S. District Court, Illinois. 58 Fed. (2d) 399.

Title to Crops—Crops belonging to vendor pass by deed to purchaser of land. Owner of land before sale, or foreclosure of vendor's lien, may effect constructive severance of crop, and thus prevent it from passing to purchaser. Growing crops which are product of annual cultivation are, after actual or constructive severance, generally regarded as personality transferable as ordinary chattels.—*Ray v. Foutch*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 50 S.W. (2d) 380.

Wrongful Rejection of Shipment.—Under sales contract calling for delivery f.o.b., title passed to buyer on delivery to carrier at f.o.b. point (Comp. Laws 1929, § 9485). Seller shipping carrots under f.o.b. contract was not obliged to resell on buyer's wrongful refusal of shipment, but, having undertaken to resell, was

required to sell at best obtainable price. Where buyer unjustifiably refused shipment sent under f.o.b. contract, seller could recover contract price, less amount seller received from resale of shipment.—*Gulf Vegetable & Fruit Co. v. Lane*. Supreme Court of Michigan. 242 N.W. 792.

Federal Trade Commission.—Desist order prohibiting mixers of self-rising and "processed" flour from using words "Mill" or "Milling" in corporate or trade-name held unauthorized; no public interest being involved (Federal Trade Commission Act § 5 [15 USCA § 45]). Commission's desist order was unauthorized, since, although commission found that, when terms "mills" or "milling company" or "manufacturer of flour" are used in flour industry, it is generally understood by dealers and purchasing public to mean concern that grinds wheat into flour, yet there was no finding that either dealer or consumer obtained an inferior product, or a product other than he sought to purchase, and record failed wholly to establish any injury to public or any loss suffered by it, either individually or in the aggregate, and hence, if there was any deception in representations by concerns using words "Mill" or "Milling" in corporate name, although not grinding wheat into flour, it amounted at most to private wrong, and one not to be redressed by action of commission.—*Royal Milling Co. v. Federal Trade Commission*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 58 Fed. (2d) 581.

The Farmers Grange, meeting at Toledo July 21, adopted a resolution favoring the abolition of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, to balance the budget.

Buncombe for Farmer Listeners

If the newspapers reported him correctly the following is a sample of the misleading statements that farm agitators are forced to resort to in bolstering up their racketeering organizations, C. E. Huff, having told county representatives of the Central States Grain Ass'n at a meeting in the Hotel English at Indianapolis recently that:

"All of the criticism about the government in business reminds us that when the British government first undertook to build a lighthouse to protect ships and sailors' lives, there was a tremendous protest from the salvagers, who asserted that the government would wreck their business."

"The situation today is similar. For years the private grain dealers have been making enormous profits in the farmer's products and at the farmer's expense. Now that the co-operative movement is giving the farmer his just share of the price the consumer pays, the grain dealers are protesting."

"The taxes which hurt the farmers are not those which go to improve roads, maintain educational systems and in other ways benefit civilization. The taxes which hurt are the two-thirds of the price the farmer's products bring in the market place which the farmer has not been getting."

On the contrary, every one of the numerous investigations by the governments of the United States and Canada have disclosed that the grain dealer receives a smaller percentage of the consumer's dollar than does the handler of any other farm product. Alexander Legge and Aaron Sapiro both have admitted that the middleman's profit in handling grain was so slight it would not materially aid the grower if he got all of it.

Independent dealers have been paying farmers the same price as the pools and if Mr. Huff's statement were true, the pools have been taking two-thirds of the price the products sold for in the market place, not to be distributed in patronage dividends, for there have been practically none, but to pay fancy salaries.

Liability for Mixture of Poisonous Castor Seed

The steamship Llanstephen Castle loaded at an African port a cargo of corn, other grain, coffee, sisal and castor beans, and when discharged at London, Eng., the Port of London Authority collected about 112 cwt. of sweepings and turned them over to the owners of the boat, the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. with the description "Loose collected maize, wheat, castor and sesame seed mixture."

Among those entitled to participate in the division of the sweepings were shippers R. & W. Paul, who in turn divided up the sweepings with those who had contracts with them, J. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., receiving a small quantity described to them as "mixed sweepings."

One of Taylor's customers who bought the forage fed it to his horses with the result that six of them died and others were rendered ill. The customer brought suit against Taylor, who settled for \$2,000. Taylor made claim against Messrs. Paul, but the arbitration committee decided in favor of Messrs. Paul. Taylor then began suit against the shipowners, but Justice Mackinnon decided against the plaintiffs' claim, and held that the defendants were not liable for the damage caused by the presence of the castor seed. It was necessary to remember that the defendants were not experts in grain, but were only shipowners, who in the course of their trade carried cargoes of every possible description for their customers. The danger of castor seed was not generally known, except to those familiar with the grain trade. It was an extravagant and impossible proposition to suggest that shipowners, on delivering a grain cargo, were under an obligation to warn the consignees, themselves experts in grain, of the potential dangers lurking in the grain.

The decision of the case would no doubt have been otherwise if the danger of castor seed had been a fact of which any clerk in the shipowner's office could reasonably be expected to be aware.

Any person who delivers to a third party any article which is dangerous, and which he knows to be dangerous, owes a duty, apart altogether from contract, to give warning of its dangerous properties. It was only because shipowners could not reasonably be expected to know of the dangerous properties of castor seed that they were absolved in this case from the duty of warning the persons to whom they delivered the cargo.

Horses numbered 160, against only 3 tractors, seen at work by Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y of the Horse Ass'n of America, in a recent drive of 238 miles in the vicinity of Valley City and Carrington, N. D.

Would Tax Grain in Omaha Elevators

Sam K. Greenleaf, County Assessor of Douglas County, Nebr., has summoned the owners of eleven Omaha elevators to appear with their books and records to show the ownership of about 15,000,000 bus. of wheat stored in the city.

The wheat is said to be valued at \$6,000,000 and is taxable at the rate of \$32,000 for each \$1,000,000 as personal property. Mr. Greenleaf says he will try to collect the \$192,000 due.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is charged with owning grain worth \$1,474,499, and claims that 575,434 bus. are exempt because in transit. Supported mainly by the taxpayers' money this gang of racketeers is trying to escape the payment of any taxes. No doubt they believe in square dealing by the other fellow.

Draft Bonds

provide protection against losses on Draft proceeds, caused by bank failures.

For information, write or wire

Wirt Wilson & Company

General Insurance

Builders Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

For Reference Refer to this Magazine

Feedstuffs

New Haven, Conn.—Bulletin 336 of the Connecticut Agricultural Exp. Sta., just issued, by E. M. Bailey, contains a report of feed inspections, a copy of the feed law and definitions of feeding stuffs.

Blackstrap molasses has been found adulterated with water, according to James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau of foods and chemistry of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture. Instead of containing not less than 50% total sugars several shipments contained 40% and one as low as 30%.

Alfalfa meal and molasses is a good feed for livestock. However, within recent years it has been possible to incorporate much larger amounts of molasses with the alfalfa than formerly was the case. If molasses is incorporated up to 35% and then fed to lambs it is very likely to cause severe diarrhea.

The world's record for combined milk and butter production has just been broken by a Holstein cow, Lady Pride, at Breckenridge, Minn., owned by F. E. Murphy. Her output for the year was 35,626 lbs. of milk and 1,483 lbs. of butter, or 50 quarts of milk a day. Her daily feed consumption is about 94 lbs.

Apparently in the polishing of rice, calcium carbonate can be used. This will leave a very large amount of calcium in the rice bran and it seems to be able to be fed to chickens without harm. If, however, it is fed to mammals, the presence of the large amount of calcium carbonate is acted upon by the hydrochloric acid in the stomach which liberates CO₂ so that the animal is severely bloated. We actually had this product delivered to us on the farm once on an order for rice bran to be fed to hogs.—Professor Geo. H. Hart, California College of Agriculture.

New Haven, Conn.—During 1931 the Connecticut Agri. Exp. Sta. found that of 739 official samples of feed 89 were deficient in one or more guaranteed items of composition. The total number of deficiencies was 99. The deficiencies in fat were about equal in number to those in protein and fiber combined. The percentage of samples that substantially met or exceeded guarantees is 88. Last year the corresponding percentage was 81. The total number of deficiencies (99), is distinctly less than the number last year (143). The percentage of individual guarantees met this year is 96. This is an improvement over last year when the percentage was 93. No violation of the law relating to the use of wire in affixing tags was found. Microscopic examinations revealed no serious contamination with weed seeds, and in general, ingredients claimed upon tags and in registration statements were substantiated.

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1931	Receipts 1932	Shipments 1931
*Baltimore ...	2,565	2,864	.....	.....
*Chicago ...	12,416	14,808	27,340	37,045
*Cincinnati ..	240	180	.....	.....
Kansas City.	1,720	2,340	17,760	17,420
*Los Angeles.	3,150	3,090	.....	.....
*Milwaukee .	230	270	6,570	7,830
*Minneapolis.	1,804	1,176	29,885	736,700
*New York...	211	.....	.....	.....
*Peoria	8,400	15,010	6,729	15,531
*San Francisco	27	.....	.....	.....

*Millfeeds. †Bran and shorts.

Des Moines, Ia.—Of 40 mill operators, S. F. Morrow of Peoria, Ill., was the only one to establish his claim against the Portable Milling Co., now in receivership, for \$500, the others having traded their liens for stock in the company.

Guelph, Ont.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n July 6 to 8 the leading speakers were Dr. G. I. Christie, pres. Ontario Agri. College, formerly of Indiana, and Hon. T. A. Kennedy, minister of agriculture. Golf, soft ball, horseshoe pitching and other sports took up the time not devoted to the excellent business program. An exhibition of products was made by the allied trades.

Fewer Pigs, More Hogs

Washington, D. C.—The number of pigs saved during the six months Dec. 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932, for the United States was 50,093,000 head, this being a decrease of 3,758,000 head or 7% from the number saved during the corresponding period a year earlier, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This drop resulted from a decrease of 3% in the number of sows farrowed and of 4% in the average number of pigs saved per litter.

The decrease for the United States was due to the smaller number of pigs saved in the western part of the corn belt. Of the seven states in the west north central group five showed decreases, ranging from 11% in Iowa to 40% in South Dakota, but with increases in Kansas and Missouri. Increases are reported for all the states in the east north central group, except Wisconsin. For the whole north central group (the corn belt) the number of pigs saved this season was 39,783,000 head, a decrease of 4,554,000 head of 10.3% from a year earlier.

The number of sows to farrow during the six months June 1 to Dec. 1, 1932 is estimated at 4,488,000 head, an increase of 53,000 head or 1.2% over the number farrowed in the corresponding period of 1931. This estimate is based on breeding intentions reported about June 1 and the average relationship between breeding intentions and actual realizations in former years.

Alfalfa Meal Output Larger

Alfalfa meal production during June, totaled 13,134 short tons, an increase over the small outturn of May, according to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Approximately 10,450 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of June. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for June of approximately 23,500 tons. Stocks at the close of June were about 12,900 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 10,600 tons. Exports in recent months have been relatively small. Exports during May were three tons.

Alfalfa Meal Production, United States, was:

Month	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
July	14,564	24,680	24,408	26,707
August	17,014	30,570	28,894	38,716
September	18,853	41,974	32,252	42,925
October	16,944	25,959	40,847	40,427
November	21,164	28,921	27,785	33,132
December	19,515	26,987	42,077	31,898
January	12,556	34,375	44,857	51,232
February	12,426	16,564	41,672	37,393
March	10,398	14,217	22,871	27,893
April	7,980	13,095	14,634	14,659
May	9,561	12,666	11,259	8,686
June	13,134	23,298	31,165	19,385
	173,119	291,677	362,049	374,053

Feedmen Profit by Helping Feeder Profit

Feedmen giving the feeder the right kind of feed for their cattle will, with a little care and foresight, make more money for themselves and for the feeder as well, declares A. J. Glover, Editor of *Hoard's Dairyman*.

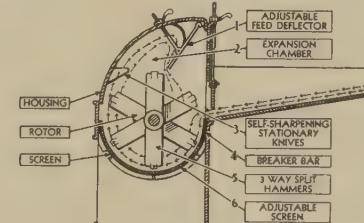
"Just to get the dollar out of a feeder doesn't pay! There are different feeds needed in different counties and there is where the local feed dealer can step into the picture and play an important part."

"There's no other answer to the farmer-feeder's problem. He must produce the best he possibly can. It's not a question of letting part of his land lie idle—that's no answer to the question. He's got to get everything out of his land that lies in it. If the state remits his taxes—all right, let part of the land lie idle."

"But with taxes as high as they are today and with his present big overhead, the farmer must produce all he can of the highest possible quality to meet the keenest kind of competition. There is no other system that will work. Look for the place where the trouble lies. No industry has ever been saved by legislation. Hard work and proper organization—therein lies the solution and feedmen can help the farmer find the answer."

Reduce Grinding Costs

By an entirely new principle "THE RESCHKE HAMMER MILL" reduces grinding cost, increases capacity.



Our circular tells about it

Write the
RESCHKE MACHINE WORKS CO.
Wichita, Kansas

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocoanut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	Information Bureau

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Protein Concentrates for Egg Production

By G. F. HEUSER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
In order to obtain the most economical egg production it is necessary to furnish part of the protein as animal protein.

A hen fed a ration containing animal protein averaged 127 eggs, while a hen fed a ration containing a vegetable protein concentrate averaged 62 eggs. The birds were all fed the same grain and rye-mash ration, the only difference being in the amount and the kind of meat food in the ration. These latter tests show that a hen fed a ration containing meat scrap averaged 135 eggs; a hen fed a ration containing skimmilk averaged 135.4 eggs; and one fed a ration containing no meat food averaged 32.5 eggs.

Experiments carried on at the Cornell station show that production can be controlled to a marked degree by regulating the amount of animal protein. Whenever the source of animal protein was eliminated, egg production was decreased. When animal protein was included in the ration again production was increased.

It is necessary to feed from 8 to 10 per cent of the total ration as animal protein. The steady use of some form of animal protein, such as meat scrap, cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is especially necessary during the unfavorable seasons when the normal production is low.

Meat scrap usually carries from 45 to 60 per cent protein, and is one of the most desirable animal feeds. It is the most convenient and usually the cheapest form. Meat scrap should be wholesome and fresh. It is well to test it before using; if wholesome, when warmed it has the odor of scorched, fresh meat.

Fish products are not so palatable as meat scrap. A good product, however, can be used in part to supply the animal protein.

Tankage is less suitable for poultry than for hog feeding. The birds do not like it so well as some other animal feeds. It is less uniform in quality and does not produce so good results as does beef scrap.

Dried-blood products are high in protein but are very unpalatable. They are not suitable for poultry feeding.

Green cut bone is exceedingly palatable and very desirable if fed fresh. It heats and spoils very readily unless unusual care is taken to keep it fresh and wholesome. Usually it is not available in quantities, which prevents it from being fed regularly. If fed at the rate of one-half ounce a day to each hen it can replace one-half of the meat scrap. Or it might be used as an appetizer to increase food consumption.

Dried and semi-solid milk products are desirable feeds and may be used with entire satisfaction if they can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Skimmilk and buttermilk are used to a large extent as a source of animal protein. A sufficient quantity and a steady supply should always be on hand. Milk will entirely replace beef scrap if fowls are given all they will drink, but it is advisable to keep some meat scrap in the ration. Where 100 hens receive from 12 to 14 quarts of milk a day, the meat scrap can be reduced one-half.

Iowa poultry keepers in June, 1932, received from their flocks about twice as much as it cost for feed and other items, according to the Iowa State College, summarizing records kept by 53 poultrymen. Feed for each hen cost 11 cents, and the return was 23 cents, largely due to sales of birds on the market.

Commercial Meat Scrap for Poultry

By H. L. KEMPSTER, Mo. EXP. STA.

Commercial meat scrap, a by-product of the packing houses, has been universally used as a protein supplement in rations for egg production. Previous experiments at this station have demonstrated its usefulness. It was also found that poultry mashes which contained 20 per cent meat scrap were adequate and most economical. For a basis of comparison, feeding tests with this product were continued. In these tests the mash formula 407 was used. This contained 20 per cent meat scrap and 1 per cent salt. Table 4 shows the results covering a five-year period.

RESULTS PER HEN PER YEAR WHEN USING MEAT SCRAP

Year.	Grain.	Mash.	Eggs.	Pounds feed to produce a dozen eggs.
1923-24.....	56	20	107	8.52
1924-25.....	58	21	134	7.07
1925-26.....	55	31	143	7.21
1926-27.....	64	28	139	7.94
1927-28.....	43	27	142	5.92
Average... .	55	25.4	133	7.33

It will be observed that with the exception of 1924 the egg production was very uniform and satisfactory. It will be noticed that the grain consumption was lower for 1928. Whether or not this was due to the fact that pullets were used is a question. It will be observed that the lowest feed requirement for the production of a dozen eggs was for this year. As compared to the use of dried buttermilk the 5-year average shows an average of 15 eggs less per hen. For three of the five years the production of the hens fed meat scrap was not materially different from those fed dried buttermilk. The differences were quite marked for the other two years. Even with a production of 15 fewer eggs per hen the lower cost of the ration would justify the use of commercial meat scrap. Based on the average of 5 years' results it required 7.33 lbs. of feed to produce a dozen eggs, compared with 6.39 for the dried buttermilk pens. The eggs produced were slightly smaller but these eggs possessed excellent storage qualities.

Choose a Variety of Proteins

We know the proteins are composed of at least 20 amino acids and that variations in proportions are enormous. There are times when one or more of these amino acids are missing in ingredients. Zein of the corn is practically devoid of lysine and tryptophane. Osborne and Mendel have shown that when zein is the only dietary protein, young rats receiving such a ration, not only fail to grow, but rapidly lose weight. The addition of tryptophane to the diet leads to maintenance but no growth, while the inclusion of both tryptophane and lysine result in rapid growth.

To be complete and give best results as a feed, a protein must contain all the amino acids. Naturally the necessary amino acids may be provided by a combination of properly chosen incomplete proteins. This brings us to the use of variety in the rations as to the ingredients. The greater the sources from which the proteins are secured, the more complete will be the protein.

Proteins as they are present in feeds are of no value to the animals and birds, they have to be broken down by digestion into the amino acids, which are soluble and therefore can be easily absorbed by the blood. The blood carries the amino acids to different parts of the body where according to the needs of the animals or birds, they are put together again into the new proteins the body requires.

The necessary principles of good nutrition are proteins of good quality. This depends upon the quantity and quality of its amino acids, and no single protein is complete in all respects. Safety lies in the blending of proteins from various sources. It is incorrect to rely upon one

ingredient for the sole source of the protein, for quick growth, good health or reproduction.

Four concentrates secured from corn and barley grains; namely, corn gluten feed, corn oil cake meal, brewers dried grains and malt sprouts, are supplied by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., who send a booklet on the manufacturing processes employed for the asking. Now is the time to buy these concentrates for fall feeding program.

Corvallis, Ore.—The 9th annual Poultrymen's Convention will be held at Oregon State College Aug. 11 and 12 and will be attended by feed dealers as well as poultrymen.

New Feed Trade-Marks

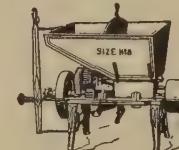
Puritan Mills, Atlanta, Ga., a frame of leaf and buds with the word "Variety" as trademark No. 321,969 for mixed feed for poultry, horses, mules and cows.

Associated Farmers Exchanges, Worcester, Mass., the words "Profit Maker" as trade-mark No. 326,847, for food for stock and poultry.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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What vitamins does this cockerel need?

His legs are partially paralyzed, but 7 days of the right feed will cure him.

You will find the remedy in,

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING

a book by L. M. HURD that is making money for 8,000 poultry owners.

Full of the latest practical helps, with information not found in any other book. It's all that its name implies for every phase of keeping hens for profit—from hatching and brooding to diseases and marketing.

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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

How to Handle Credit

By W. D. WALKER, before Central Retail Feed Ass'n at Milwaukee, Wis.

Just because you never did or never believed you could in the old days is certainly no reason or no criterion for you to think that you cannot to-day or should not to-day ask the farmer for such a balance sheet as the following sample form submitted by one of Arcady Farms Milling Co. dealers:

CONFIDENTIAL APPLICATION FOR CREDIT

Amount of credit

Desired: \$.....

Recommended by:.....

Approved by:.....

Date:.....

To the:.....

Name of Dealer

Full name of member or customer desiring credit (Print)

Post Office Address City or town State

Name of township Name of county
Who owns this farm?.....

Print exact name of owner

How long have you operated this farm?

Assessed value of this farm?

Value of your equity in this farm?

Amount of mortgages against farm?

If farm is rented how much rent is paid?

When does your lease expire?

How many acres in your farm?

How much of this is under cultivation?

How many grade cows do you own?

How many registered cows do you own?

How many horses do you own?

How many hens do you own?

What other livestock do you own?

Who owns the livestock?.....

Print exact name of owner

With what bank do you have a checking account?.....

To what creamery or shipper do you regularly deliver your milk or cream?

To whom do you regularly ship your eggs or other farm products?

By whom are you regularly employed if you do outside work?

Do you own a milking machine?

Equipped to milk how many cows?

Do you own an incubator?

What is the make, model and capacity?

What motor vehicles do you own? (Give year, make and model)

Regular Yearly Income:.....

From sale of milk?.....

From sale of eggs?.....

From sale of poultry?.....

From sale of vegetables?.....

From outside work?.....

From other sources?.....

Total:.....

Fixed Operating Expenses:.....

Interest on mortgage or rent of farm?.....

Insurance on buildings?.....

Average taxes?.....

Average yearly labor (all except member)?.....

Interest on chattel mortgages?.....

Total:.....

Monthly Feed Purchases:.....

Dairy feed.....

Poultry feed.....

Other feed.....

Hay.....

Yearly requirements:.....

Fertilizer.....

Lime Seeds	.....	Bags
REMARKS: .....	.....	Lbs.

Witness:

Credit Regulations

All persons desiring credit must submit signed application for approval.

Accounts not exceeding \$10.00 may be paid during the month following that in which the purchase is made.

Charges exceeding \$10.00 must be paid within fifteen days from the date charge is made unless customer is a member of the exchange and has made a standard credit arrangement.

Members having a standard credit arrangement may pay for purchases during the month following that in which the purchases are made.

No provision is made for exchanges to extend credit other than as outlined above. It is the duty of the management to strictly enforce the above rules.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Missouri Cotton Oil Co., Cairo, Ill., was fined \$75 and costs on a plea of guilty in the district court to the charge of having shipped from Illinois into Indiana cottonseed meal labeled to contain 41% protein, when it contained less than 36%.

Warren Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Warren, Ark., was fined \$10 in the district court on a charge brot by the Sec'y of Agriculture that sacks containing cottonseed cake and screenings had less weight than the 100 lbs. declared on the label.

Hoyland Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo. pleaded guilty and was fined \$20 on the charge of having mixed calcium carbonate in a feedstuff labeled "Pulverized Oats Manufactured by Hoyland Flour Mills Co." The shipment was made about Feb. 20, 1931, from Missouri to Florida and was detected by the U. S. Dept of Agriculture and reported to the district attorney. Calcium carbonate is another name for limestone and when fed in quantity to animals would cause bloating.

The Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, Ill., was wrongfully accused by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, as published in this column June 22, of having shipped from Chicago to Kansas City, Mo., 36 tons of tankage adulterated with hoof and horn. The Riverdale Products Co. writes that this material had never been in its manufacturing plant and was not shipped from Chicago, and had nothing to do with the material sold under its established brands. This transaction was a purchase July 8 by the jobbing department of the Riverdale Products Co. of a car of unground tankage from the Apache Packing Co., San Antonio, Tex., which it resold on July 11, 1931, to the Standard Rendering Co., at Kansas City. The Riverdale Products Co. had no knowledge of the plant operations of the Apache Packing Co., but there was apparently no intention to defraud as this was the regular by-product produced in regular factory practice, so the Apache Packing Co. had advised the Riverdale Products Co.

Fish Meals Compared

By B. H. SCHNEIDER, CORNELL EXP. STA.

In an earlier report of fish-meal studies by the agricultural experiment station at Cornell University, it was shown that, as measured by growth experiments with rats, the protein of a vacuum-dried white fish meal was superior to that of a steam-dried menhaden meal. Both products proved superior to a flame-dried menhaden meal. It seemed probable that the differences in heat treatment were responsible, at least in part, for the differences in protein efficiency. It was recognized that the effect of higher temperature might show itself either in a lower digestibility or in a lower utilization of the absorbed nitrogen. It was therefore deemed desirable to extend the previous studies by the use of methods which would give more specific information regarding the differences in protein efficiency. The present paper reports the results of nitrogen-balance studies in which the three products previously mentioned were fed to rats and pigs.

The vacuum-dried white fish meal was a commercial product and consisted of the heads, tails, fins and adhering flesh obtained as a by-product of the fillet industry and dried in vacuum under 105° F. It did not contain the entrails. The flame-dried menhaden meal was also a commercial product containing the whole fish, less most of the oil. This product was dried by direct heat at temperatures of approximately 500° F. The steam-dried menhaden meal was a product experimentally produced by the Bureau of Fisheries.

In two nitrogen-balance studies involving a total of 12 growing rats the products studied were found to rank in the following order as regards the digestibility of their proteins: Vacuum-dried white fish meal, steam-dried menhaden meal, flame-dried menhaden meal. A comparison of the white meal and the flame-dried menhaden by the same procedure with two growing pigs produced results similar to those obtained with the rats.

In both rat experiments and in the swine experiment the vacuum-dried white meal proved significantly superior to the flame-dried menhaden as regards the utilization of the absorbed nitrogen. In both rat experiments the white meal proved numerically superior in this respect to the steam-dried menhaden, and the latter numerically superior to the flame-dried product, but these differences were biometrically significant in the case of the second experiment only.

The corn and hog price ratio has been ruling at about the average for the past three years, and the recent upturn in the price of hogs leads to speculation as to whether the advance is to be followed by a rise in the price of corn.

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Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
	1932	1931
Baltimore	229	.....
Chicago	2,230	5,862
Cincinnati	792	2,486
Denver	77	517
Ft. Worth	11	22
Houston	204	492
Kansas City	1,788	5,964
Milwaukee	132	.....
Minneapolis	775	863
New York	193	.....
Peoria	10	100
St. Louis	756	2,040
San Francisco	1,480	.....
Seattle	77	55

Meeting Portable Competition

The installation of feed grinding and mixing machinery in country elevators has resulted not only in a great increase in the volume of business handled, but also a great increase in the monthly power bill, and while the small profits resulting from this service rendered by country elevator operators may be due largely to an insufficient charge for it, the elevator men are crediting their losses to the large monthly bill for power and overlooking their own opportunities to reduce it.

Through a large initial investment in full diesel engines some have effected a material reduction in the cost of grinding. Many have not sufficient capital to make such a change, and to others it might not prove a profitable investment. However, there are many other ways of reducing the cost of grinding and extending the field of service so as to meet the competition of the itinerants.

Reports from many sections do not disclose satisfactory profits to the portable operators. In fact, the frequent changes in ownership reflect anything but profitable operation. Several associations of feed mill operators have conducted vigorous campaigns for a reduction in the cost of electric power, hoping that through such a reduction they could more easily meet portable mill competition. In some instances the power companies have seen fit to grant material reductions. In other districts the operators of stationary mills have gone to all local merchants and by pointing out to them that the portable grinders were making it unnecessary for farmers to come to town, immediately enlisted their sympathy and support in a campaign against the portables.

The service usually rendered by the portables is so unreliable and the quality of the grinding so variable, many farmers will not bother with it. Inasmuch as many stationary operators seem convinced that the cost of power is the one handicap to their meeting portable competition, a more intelligent investigation of the mechanical equipment of each mill and its operation should be made by every operator.

The cost to grind a ton of feed with a stationary plant is surely less than with a portable because the portable equipment must be carted about country roads with an ever increasing cost of transportation and loss of time of the plant and its operating crew spent going from one grinding point to another. The loss of time due to impassable roads, illness or idleness of operator, and to mill or motor being out of commission is large.

Some stationary mill operators have reduced their power costs through the installation of improved transmitting machinery and more thorough lubrication. Every mill operator using electric power must know that he can materially reduce his power cost by keeping all motor bearings well lubricated and the windings free from dust, yet few give their motors the care that insures this effective economy.

The stationary mills by installing magnetic or air separators have kept tramp iron out of their mills and thus protected the grinding surfaces, prolonging the life of the mill, improving the quality of the work and reducing the power required for a given amount of feed. The installation of these separators also reduces the fire and casualty hazards of feed mill operation.

The stationary mill operator who vigilantly watches all costs and avails himself of every opportunity to stop waste and increase the efficiency of his plant will not permit his mill to be started and stopped every few minutes. The lost action of men and machinery is too expensive to be tolerated even in a successful plant. Do not start machinery until enough grain is at hand to run it continuously.

The mill equipped with an efficient mixer, a varied supply of supplements and formulas that can be safely recommended should be able to sell the superior service it has to offer in competition with any portable. One Ohio eleva-

tor man is credited with running the portables out of his territory by placing a hustling salesman in charge of each of three portables and operating each over an established route on a fixed schedule. Frequent use of the telephone keeps his salesmen in touch with the needs of their prospective customers and opens the way to a complete service with pleasing satisfaction to the customer and profit to the enterprising hustler supplying the service. In fact the profit from the sales are more than the net returns from grinding.

It is claimed on good authority that it costs twice as much to grind through an $\frac{1}{8}$ inch screen as through a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch screen and twice as much to grind through a $\frac{1}{16}$ inch screen as through an $\frac{1}{8}$ inch screen. Yet we find that many feed grinders who spend much time agitating for reduced power rates, leave their fine screens on the mill for all grinding because it takes some time and labor to change.

The power cost per ton ground by the portable is sure to be more than by the stationary even though we ignore the portables extra cost of transporting the equipment from farm to farm. The installation of anti-friction bearings in stationary mills has reduced the power required from 20 to 30% for a given amount of feed and also reduced the fire hazards and the cost of insurance in the mutual fire insurance companies.

The actual reduction in the power needed to operate the mill of Emery Thierwechter at Oak Harbor, O., should be of real interest to every mill operator, because a careful survey by competent engineers discloses the fact that through equipping 17 journals in the plant with anti-friction bearings the cost of power was reduced nearly two-thirds; thus effecting a saving of up-keep and power of over \$530 a year. Such a reduction in the cost of power without consulting the power company should induce every feed mill operator to call in the transmission specialists.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for October delivery:

	St. Louis	Kansas City
	Bran Shorts *Midds	Bran Shorts
June 4.....	9.20 10.00 9.60	7.65 8.50
June 11.....	9.35 10.30 9.90	7.65 8.80
June 18.....	9.65 10.30 10.35	7.75 8.85
June 25.....	9.80 10.70 10.75	8.10 9.15
July 1.....	8.75 9.65 9.70	7.30 8.15
July 9.....	8.90 10.00 9.75	7.50 8.50
July 16.....	9.25 10.60 10.35	7.50 8.70
July 23.....	9.10 10.30 10.40	7.35 8.75

*Chicago delivery.

Feed Miller Nearly Loses Eye

Fred Siegle of Farwell, Mich., took the magnetic separator off his hammer mill, sending it and the apron to the factory for fitting. While waiting for the new and improved electro-magnetic separator to arrive Mr. Siegle continued to operate the mill without magnetic protection.

One day a nail, heated by friction, flew out of the throat of the mill and struck Mr. Siegle, piercing the skin in the corner of the socket near the eye-ball. In pulling the nail out he burned his finger, and has a scar where the nail entered.

This is another example of the fire and accident hazard in protecting feed grinders from tramp iron.

Value of Limestone Flour

Limestone finely ground is not always an adulterant, but has real value in some feeds. The Texas Agricultural Exp. Station has just reported that the addition of one-tenth pound of limestone flour per steer daily to the ration of hegari stover produced a gain of 30 pounds per head more than was made by animals not receiving the limestone in a period of 182 days at the Beeville station. In other tests at Beeville and the Big Spring station where limestone flour was included in the grain sorghum roughage good gains were recorded definitely showing the profitability of adding limestone flour to the grain sorghum roughages. This is in line with results of previous experiments at Spur and at Texas Technological College at Lubbock when the sorghum roughages with limestone flour were found equal to alfalfa for roughage in rations for fattening lambs.

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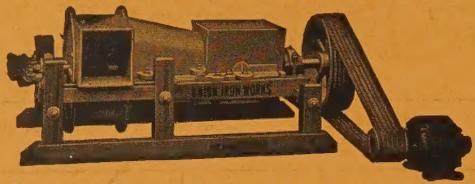
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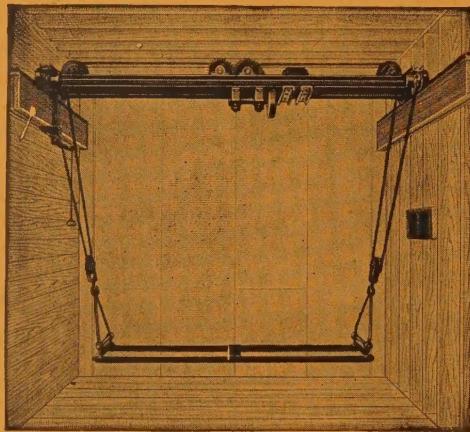
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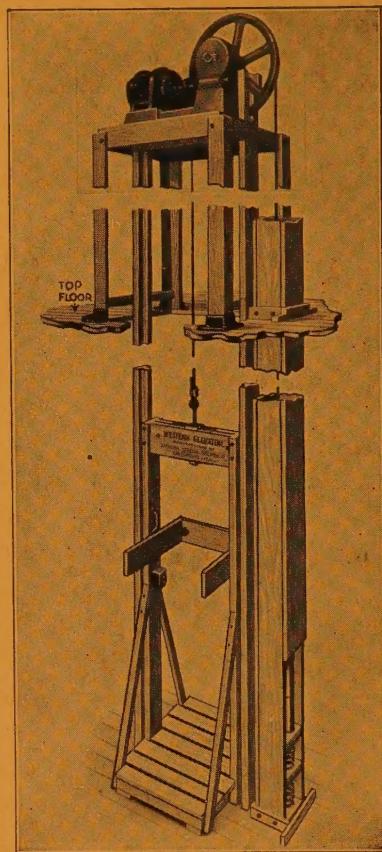
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